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# China Report

AGRICULTURE

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11 JUNE 1986

## CHINA REPORT AGRICULTURE

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NATIONAL

OUTPUT OF OIL, HEMP, SUGAR INCREASES IN 1985

Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Zhang Xiao'ou [1728 2556 7743]]

[Text] Data supplied by the State Statistical Bureau show that due to the reform of the commodity procurement system in 1985, the production of cash crops other than cotton increased even further, on a base of several successive years' growth.

Statistical departments from various places estimate that last year oil-bearing crop output reach over 15.5 million tons, a more than 3.5 million ton or 30.2 percent increase over the previous year. Of this, peanuts, rapeseed and sesame seeds increased 38.6 percent, 32.9 percent and 40.4 percent, respectively. In 1985, oil-bearing crops output was up more than one-fold over 1980, and the average annual growth rate for the entire Sixth 5-Year Plan period was 15.1 percent.

Last year jute and ambari hemp output reached a historical high of over 3.4 million tons, a more than 1.9 million ton or 1.3 fold increase over the previous year.

Due to broad growth in southern sugarcane output, last year the nation's sugar crop yield increased over 11.9 million tons, reaching over 59 million tons, or a 25 percent increase over the previous year. Northern sugar beet production also increased on a rather broad scale.

Silkworm production was over 320,000 tons, a 4.9 percent increase; tea leaf production basically maintained the over 400,000 ton level of 1984.

According to an analysis by concerned departments, the reason for the broad production increases for oil, hemp, sugar and other cash crops was primarily because earnings from these crops are relatively high, farmers are willing to grow them and so the area planted to them was expanded. According to statistics from various places, last year the area planted to oil-bearing crops increased 37.6 percent over the previous year, and the area planted to sugar crops expanded 24.9 percent.

In addition, some areas show that due to the broad increase in cash crops, a trend has already appeared for the production of jute, ambari hemp, and peppermint to be greater than demand. All production and circulation departments should adjust production without delay, actively organize procurement and transportation, and so keep the farmers' production enthusiasm intact.

NATIONAL

SPECIALIST: STABILIZE CORN PLANTING AREA, INCREASE YIELDS

Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Tong Pingya [0157 1456 0068]: "To Stabilize the Area Planted to Corn and Increase Yield per Unit Area; Suggestions by a Specialist"]

[Text] An advisory group of hybrid corn specialists from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries recently studied national corn production and its existing problems. They made six suggestions concerning the development of corn production.

1. Stabilize the corn planting area as soon as possible. Between 1980 and 1984 China's corn-planting area decreased more than 27 million mu. This decrease has had negative effects upon crop distribution, the planting system and production, and the development of the livestock industry. We must play close attention to this fact. During the past 2 years, corn exports have increased significantly, and the demand for corn by the livestock industry has also increased dramatically. We must adopt a policy to "Stabilize the planting area, increase yield, improve quality, and develop the processing industry." We must establish a new concept that corn is both a grain and feed crop in order to meet the diverse demands.
2. Emphasize the study and promotion of corn varieties having improved protein quality. Corn is a major source of feed for the developing livestock industry. The value of livestock production is currently about 15 percent of the total value of agricultural production. This is much lower than the 60 to 80 percent in developed countries. Between 1980 and 1982 per capita consumption of corn as feed was 591 kg in Hungary, 476 kg in the United States, 366 kg in Yugoslavia, 76 kg in the USSR, and only 3 kg in China. If livestock production were to increase 30 percent, most of our corn would be used as animal feed. In recent years the lysine, cysteine, and niacin content of selectively bred high-lysine hybrid corn varieties has been 1 to 2-fold higher than ordinary varieties. They provide high-quality feed for the development of livestock and poultry industries and have the following advantages: stimulate growth, require less feed, improve meat quality, and increase profits. Under conditions where the nitrogen supply is limited and additions are too expensive, we can help by developing hybrid corn varieties. The many benefits for corn planting, breeding, and processing will become evident.

3. Enhance the management of hybrid corn seed and improve seed quality. Reports from all areas indicate that the quality of hybrid corn seed has been decreasing in recent years, confusion and degeneration have been severe, and production has been using seed from overwintering of generations [yuedai 6390 0108]. In 1986, shortages of high-quality seed are severe. Bad seed has been substituted for good seed in order to avoid long-distance transportation, and prices have increased. We suggest that the seed sector should rapidly identify seed shortages, make centralized adjustments, intensify supervision, and try to avoid the use of seed from overwintering of generations. The germination rate of old seed should be determined, and the amount of seed required should be based on its quality. We can select seed from double and triple crosses and combined seed to supplement seed in short supply.

4. Increase usage of chemical fertilizer and corn yields. Increasing the use of chemical fertilizers is one of the major measures to increase corn production. The amount of fertilizer applied to corn has decreased significantly in many areas over the past 2 years. Considerable areas have used almost no fertilizer at all, and crop management has been poor. As a result, corn yields have decreased significantly. We suggest that the relevant sectors should emphasize chemical fertilizer production, adjust its sales price, and increase the amount of high-quality chemical fertilizer imported. Corn-producing specialized households should be given appropriate preferential treatment.

5. Steadily develop techniques for mulching, seedling cultivation, and transplanting. During the past 2 years, these techniques have been rapidly developed in some cold areas and areas with a long growing season, and corn production has increased significantly. We should be cautious about using those varieties that have long reproductive cycles and have been brought in from distant areas. Northeastern areas, such as Heilongjiang and Jilin, should especially remember lessons learned 3 to 5 years ago when cold temperatures caused severe reductions in corn production. Importation of selected varieties should be based strictly on local ecological conditions, and we must conduct long-term studies with varieties that have excessively long reproductive cycles.

6. Systematically expand corn planting in new southern regions. Little corn is produced in the southern rice-growing areas of China. Feed for 70 to 80 percent of our swine depends upon rice. The cost is high, and the reward from this feed is low. As the livestock industry develops, we must systematically expand the corn-planting area in the south and begin to study and promote certain objectives in the new southern corn-planting areas. For example: a study of a technique for alternating wet and dry crops in southern rice area (corn-late rice) and its economic results; and demonstrations of the use and promotion of high-lysine corn. This will provide technical support for the development of corn production and the livestock industry in the new areas.

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CSO: 4007/268



NATIONAL

INTERVIEW ON CALCULATING PEASANT INCOME

Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14, 17, 18 Jan 86

[Three-part interview with an official from the general rural survey team of the State Statistical Bureau; date and place not given]

[14 Jan 86 p 2]

[Text] [Question] What does farmers' income include and how is it calculated?

[Answer] Farmers' income is an overall indicator reflecting developmental changes in rural society and economy, and is a basis for many important state policy decisions. For example, in drawing up national economic and social develop plans, carrying out an overall balance in the national economy, arranging for the people's livelihood and organizing market supplies, none can be done without data on farmers' income. At present, some areas still use it as the basis for establishing parity in rural work accomplishments, and in checking on cadres' work.

Because of the differing issues to be studied concerning farmers' income, we must adopt differing specifications, but in general, we can divide these into total income, net income and cost of living income.

Farmers' total income refers to the entire income obtained in a year through various productive or labor and service activities and through redistribution (income through savings or credit is not included). It includes various items of income obtained through collective, centralized management, income obtained from economic associations, income obtained from family businesses (including income from contract collective production or family sideline occupations not deducting that part for materials costs or taxes) and other non-productive income).

Farmers' net income refers to the income that remains for the farmer from his annual total income after deducting for family business expenses, payment of taxes, depreciation of productive fixed assets, turning in of collective contracted tasks, and gifts to friends and relatives in the countryside. This part of the income can be directly used for productive and non-productive investments, for improving their material and educational lives and for

reproductive expenditures, and it is an important indicator reflecting farmers' actual income levels.

Farmers' per capita net income can be divided into productive net income and non-productive net income according to its character. Productive net income refers to the net income which comes from the five major material departments of agriculture, industry, construction, transportation, commerce and the food and drink business. The other non-productive income means the redistributive-type income obtained by farmers, including wage income sent back or brought back by people abroad, or obtained from state or large collective units, subsidies or relief income obtained from state financial administration, income obtained from collective public welfare funds or accumulation funds, and income sent by friends and relatives, etc. Although this part of the income is not obtained that year through production or labor and service activities, peasants can allocate and use it in production, their daily lives or other areas, which directly affects their consumption standard. Consequently, when we study farmers' actual income and consumption levels, we should include this part of their income. We can divide it into income in kind or in currency, according to its form. Income in kinds means the value of the output of various products produced during that year. It is an important constituent element of total social output, total output value and net output value. Because a part of farmers' income in kind is transformed into currency income through commodity sales, part of income in kind refers to the value of their own consumption and remaining products after deducting the part sold from products produced that year, along with a sum of the value in money of the goods in kind sent or brought back from abroad and income in kind from state relief. Currency income refers to the income from selling goods, income from labor and services and other monetary income.

Farmers' living expense income refers to that income from their net income that can be used in daily living. It is identical to the category of living expenses income for workers and staff, and can be used to compare the income levels of urban and rural residents.

At present, some areas directly use total output value or net output value and rural enterprise output value to calculate what they call farmers' per capita net income, but because the statistical scope and specifications of farmers' net per capita net income is different from those of total rural social output value, total and net agricultural output value, and total rural income, this results in very wide discrepancies. Farmers' income, with its different statistical specifications, includes different spheres, and explains different issues. Consequently, income figures of different specifications cannot be used for comparison, otherwise, one could easily create misconceptions.

[17 Jan 86 p 2]

[Text] [Question] How are we to understand the present degree of wealth of our farmers?

[Answer] The wealth of China's farmers is primarily manifest in their levels of income and daily consumption. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Central Committee, along with the reform of the rural economic system, the

rural economy has developed rapidly, the level of the farmers' real income and level of their consumption have increased dramatically. According to a survey of rural households throughout the country, in 1984, the per capita net income for farmers was 355.3 yuan, a 1.4-fold increase over 1978 (excluding price factors; the same is true below); expenditures for daily consumption were 273.7 yuan, a 1.4-fold increase. But because economic development has been uneven between regions, there are discrepancies between households in the areas of labor, educational quality, production conditions, production technical ability and economic management levels, and so there are also big differences in income and consumption levels. At present, we can distinguish between four levels based on the per capita net income among farmers: in 1984, 14 percent of all farm households were poor, with per capita net income below 200 yuan; 17.8 percent were clothed and fed with from 200 to 500 yuan; 16.8 percent were comfortable, with from 500 to 1,000 yuan; and 1.4 percent were well-off, with over 1,000 yuan. We should say that most farm households have already freed themselves from poverty and solved the problem of food and clothing; some farm households have reached the standard point of being simply comfortable or even higher; but at the same time, there are still some farm households for which the problem of food and clothing has not yet been completely solved, though they are much better off than in the past. Seen as a whole, at present, the degree of wealth of our people is at the level of satisfying food and clothing needs. We should see that in spite of the fact that in the past few years there have been major improvements in farm households' standards of living, due to the fact that our past foundation was weak and our starting point low, areas everywhere must still have a process of enrichment. Consequently, we must correctly estimate the degree of wealth of the farmers, and cannot over-estimate or under-estimate. At present, some areas and departments are over-estimating the degree of wealth of farmers, creating too great a burden on them. This issue needs our attention.

[18 Jan 86 p 2]

[Text] [Question] How can we get fairly accurate income data from farmers?

[Answer] Farmer income is a rather complicated data item. Since the responsibility system has been widely implemented throughout the country, rural production has changed from collective, centralized management to management by individual households, and the farm household has become a main rural economic entity. The question of how to get fairly accurate income data from farm households is very much worth study. Right now, the income figures in some areas are not right, and the main problem is survey methods. China has 180 million farm households, an obviously we cannot carry out a house by house overall survey. Because this not only uses a great amount of human energy and material resources, but due to real problems in the survey work in a house by house survey, there is no guarantee that the results would be accurate. In surveying households, some units carry out one-time recollections of the year's income, but because the time period is too long, recollections are not clear, there are a lot of omissions and the results are often inaccurate. There are also some counties that find a few cadres and just sit down and discuss estimates, and this method makes it even easier to fail to report or to make false reports. There are some places where there are a lot of man-made interfering factors. Some cadres take great delight in



accomplishments, seek names for themselves and plan for profits, and intentionally raise the figures for farmers' income; and there are other places which hide the truth in order to get relief from the state or reduce their burden.

Actual experience has shown that if we wish to obtain accurate data on farmers' income, we must adopt scientific sampling methods and select a fixed number of fully representative farm households to carry out solid, detailed surveys. With the help of the surveyors, the survey households will set up a household balance sheet, and the surveyors will arrange farm income statistics by year and by season according to unified, regulated criteria. Using sampling methods, all areas can decide which levels to begin selecting survey families, based on the principles, demands, strength and funds of the survey. Figures for the selected points must be specifically calculated and must be representative. At present, the general team for the rural sample survey has adopted the method incorporating representativeness, random timing and symmetrical distance, and randomly selected 60,000 farm households in 840 counties within a scope of 30 provinces, autonomous regions, and cities administered directly by the central government (including Chongqing) to be regular survey points. Farm income data obtained through examining those households fully representative of the nation, and all cities and regions will be more dependable.

12452

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11 June 1986

NATIONAL

## EFFECT OF WELFARE, FAMINE RELIEF ON RURAL SOCIETY

Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by reporter Zheng Xiunan [6774 4423 331]: "Welfare and Famine Relief Efforts Have Had a Significant Effect Upon Rural Society in China; in 5 Years, More Than 9.5 Million Poor Households Have Been Helped, and Most Have Escaped from Poverty"]

[Text] During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and especially in 1985, the rural relief and welfare efforts of the civil administration system underwent new development. Famine relief and prevention were especially effective. Statistics show that more than 9.5 million poor households had received help by the end of last year and that more than 5 million of them had escaped poverty. Some of them have started on the road to prosperity. Production and people's lives in the famine-stricken areas have received appropriate attention, and the people feel secure. Prices are stable, and the society remains orderly. The rural population in China covered by the "five guarantees" policy is 2.56 million, among which 90.59 percent or 2.69 million [as printed] people now enjoy the benefits of the "five guarantees." These include food, clothing, shelter, medical care, and burial (education for orphans).

As reform of the rural economic structure spreads, the "double help" program of the civil administration sector has changed from simple survival relief to guaranteeing their livelihood, on one hand, and developing production, on the other. The emphasis has also changed from simply helping with planting to production of diversification. All central and local levels have contributed large amounts of money, materials, and labor during famine relief. According to statistics, more than 100 million cadres and citizens have been involved in famine relief and prevention. More than 270,000 members of the PLA have been involved in flood and other disaster relief. The army has also provided more than 2,300 planes (ships) and 15,000 vehicles and machines. The central government has allocated money for all types of famine relief; the portion used to provide daily necessities has reached 889.5 million yuan. There have been major reforms in the famine-relief programs in order to help people work to help themselves. Last year, 86 counties received significant assistance, and investment from all sectors reached 240 million yuan. These counties have since produced profits of more than 120 million yuan.

Work under the rural "five guarantees" has gradually become a policy. Nursing homes are now widespread in rural areas; there were more than 23,000 at the end of last year. This was an increase of 2,129 over 1984. The number of people entering nursing homes increased from 240,000 to 260,000.

NATIONAL

## DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL COOPERATION SYSTEM URGED

Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Recently, some of the letters to this newspaper from grassroots cadre and the masses show that some farmers mistakenly take recent talk about developing and perfecting the rural cooperative system, and particularly the talk about further improvement of regional cooperative organization, as meaning that we want to "return to a big crowd." The main reason for this misunderstanding is that our work has not been sufficiently thorough and meticulous, and we have not made clear to the masses the distinction between the further development and perfection of the rural cooperative system under the new situation and the cooperativization of the past.

China's cooperative economy of rural collective ownership was set up in the cooperativization movement of the 1950s. The direction of agricultural cooperativization was correct, but at the same time, there were also serious faults. This was mainly that the process of cooperativization was too hasty and too abrupt, with many areas making major means of production public within only 1 or 2 years, and some areas even set up advanced agricultural producers' cooperatives in one step, thus violating the principles of voluntary participation and mutual benefit. Consequently, this leaves some people with the misconception that talking of cooperativization means merged property. Secondly, management was too concentrated, there was egalitarianism in distribution, and it did not honor rights of autonomy, thus inhibiting the the enthusiasm of producers, and causing the level of production development and the people's standard of living to increase more slowly, and the masses suffered. These are precisely the reason why many people fear cooperativization. This is perfectly understandable.

After the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party summed up the experience and lessons of the past, reformed the earlier form of cooperative economy, implemented the responsibility system centered on family contracts, and also permitted farmers to join voluntarily in various kinds of cooperative organizations, thus breaking up the unitary form of cooperative system in the countryside which featured ownership by the three levels, with transitions from level to level, and was very highly centralized, and have now gradually created the conditions for making a new kind of cooperative economic system. Now, on the one hand, the former collective economy has already changed from a unified management system with a high degree of centralization to a two-tiered

management system combining centralized, unified management with decentralized farmer management. The new system uses centralized methods when appropriate and decentralized methods when appropriate, both giving play to the enthusiasm of farm household management and also maintaining the strong points of collective, centralized management. And on the other hand, the cooperative economic organization newly started by the masses themselves is just now developing vigorously. This type of organization generally features voluntary participation and freedom of withdrawal; the means of production are held through buying shares, and use is shared; distribution is by labor, and people are also permitted to divide dividend by fixed proportions; there are no regional or occupational imitations, but they may straddle regions and occupations. This kind of organizational form breaks the old conventions of joint property, distribution only by labor, and only area-based social organization once things are cooperativized, but rather the new type gives consideration to the individual benefits of the masses, meets the needs of commodity production and has been warmly welcomed by the farmers. At present, the two-tiered management system for regional cooperative economic organizations must be continually improved, various types of specialized cooperative organizations must also be constantly developed and these must all go the new cooperative system route, and not the old route. To this end, we should repeatedly carry out propaganda work with the masses, and make them distinguish clearly between the old and new cooperative systems, dispel misconception and actively promote the development of the new cooperative system.

What particularly needs explaining here is that we must correctly understand the issue of perfecting the two-tiered management system combining centralization and decentralization of regional cooperative economic organizations. We implemented the responsibility system in the countryside in order to perfect the management system of regional cooperative economic organizations, that is, changing the highly concentrated, unified management system to the two-tiered management system combining centralization and decentralization. It would be a mistake to take the implementation of the responsibility system as a division of fields and managing on one's own; and conversely, it is an even bigger mistake to hear that we must to do a good job with regional cooperative organization and immediately think that we wish to do away with family management. The responsibility system is a long-term policy of the party for the countryside, and no one can casually deny this; concentrated, centralized management and decentralized, farm household management are two different levels, mutually reliant, and one of them cannot be lacking. Since farmers contracted collective land, they have had fairly large management autonomy, but because their scope of management is very small, they still wish cooperative economic organizations to continue to supply services in the areas of irrigation, plant protection, epidemic prevention, mechanized plowing, agricultural capital construction, agricultural product processing and sales. The current problem is that because in the previous stage many places emphasized the aspect of "decentralization" in order to break the big rice bowl, this resulted in some areas neglecting the aspect of "centralization" and not doing these services well, and the masses are very dissatisfied. Consequently, in stressing the perfection of a regional cooperative economy, we must primarily demand that economic organizations be able to promptly and conscientiously get a handle on

those matters that individual families and households find difficult or do not do will, in accordance with the demands of the masses, and do a good job with the collective, unified management link. This does not deny family contracts, but promotes the healthy development of family management. Because there are very large discrepancies in social and economic conditions between various areas, the content, form, scale and extent of the combination of centralization and decentralization should also be different.

To sum up, in the process of developing and perfecting the cooperative system, we must conscientiously proceed from the point of providing services to family farming in accordance with the demands of a commodity economy, and uphold the principles of voluntary participation and mutual benefit, while at the same time carrying out thorough and meticulous ideological work and so allow the new idea of cooperative economy to be known in every household.

12452

CSO: 4007/261



NATIONAL

UNRESOLVED PROBLEMS IN AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE

Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 86 p 3

[Reporter's commentary: "Several Problems in the Development of Rural Insurance Require Immediate Resolution"]

[Text] Since China restored domestic insurance in 1980, rural insurance has developed quite rapidly. The family property of more than 10,000 rural households and the agricultural crops on more than 100 million mu of land were protected by insurance companies at the end of last year. As the area covered by rural insurance has gradually expanded, the economic benefits of insurance have become more obvious. The many rural households that have insurance use it as a support in order to take larger and larger steps to escape poverty and become prosperous.

The Chinese People's Insurance Co. has based the management directions of rural insurance on China's own situation. These directions are "Not to lose and not to gain; have extra to prepare for times of hardship." The company has summarized its large-scale experiences with property insurance for township and town enterprises. In the animal-breeding industry, coverage and premiums are low, coverage does not include residual value, and methods for payment of claims have been established. In the agricultural planting industry, coverage is limited to the actual costs and insurance covers only one or two major hazards in order to protect against losses from major disasters. These approaches are relatively well-adapted to China's current rural economic conditions, farmers can afford the insurance premiums, and the insurance company can also afford the claims.

The structure of rural insurance is being further established and perfected in order to allow its rapid development. There are now 1,542 branch companies at the county level and 162 central branch companies. The leadership cadre includes more than 20,000 people, but the demand created by the rapid development of the rural economy is far from satisfied.

China has more than 800 million farmers, and the rural insurance business has an extremely large potential market. Based upon the development of the rural economy, the ongoing National Insurance Conference suggests that, starting from the Seventh 5-Year Plan, rural insurance must develop even faster. By the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, rural insurance

should comprise about 40 percent of domestic business. This reporter understands, however, that rural insurance has encountered many problems during its development that need to be solved:

1. Strengthening the leadership of rural insurance and stimulating its development. Rural insurance is essential to the economy. Insurance payments and loss prevention not only stimulate development of the rural commodity economy but also actually encourage farmers to become less conservative. Leading comrades in some areas and sectors, however, do not treat rural insurance correctly. They believe that the premiums collected by the insurance company are similar to arbitrary allocations by some units. This has caused misunderstanding in the minds of the farmers who have come to believe that insurance increases the farmers' burden. We hope that all levels of the party and administration will change their concept and truly understand the economic benefits of insurance. When they arrange their work schedule, they should include rural insurance in their daily routine and help the insurance company to solve real problems as much as possible.

2. Establish and strengthen the rural insurance structure, add necessary office equipment, and allow large numbers of farmers to obtain insurance. One-third of the counties nationwide lack an insurance structure; some have the structure but lack the necessary equipment and means to function efficiently. In some counties, the insurance company's sign is hanging on a tree; in others, the insurance company has been squeezed into a simple storage area of little more than 10 square meters. The insurance workers have to ride bicycles or walk tens of hundreds of miles to investigate disaster areas. In order to stimulate rural insurance development and satisfy the urgent need for insurance by large numbers of farmers, this reporter believes that the relevant sectors must study and solve these problems as rapidly as possible and change the present difficult situation of insurance companies.

3. Not only insurance covering the planting and breeding industries, but also other insurance such as that on family property should be exempt from taxes. Rural insurance is strongly affected by natural factors. China's lands are vast, climate and geological conditions are complex, natural disasters are frequent, and large losses of rural property occur every year. The claim rate of both the planting and breeding industries are now very high. In some areas, claim payments greatly exceed income from premiums. Continued development of rural insurance requires accumulation of necessary reserves in order to pay claims in years with major disasters (for example, a Force 9 typhoon caused a flood disaster in several northeastern provinces). This reporter understands that the finance department has decided not to levy taxes on insurance directly related to production by the planting and breeding industries. Business taxes, income taxes, and adjustment taxes are levied on other rural insurance. This affects the accumulation of rural insurance reserves and also weakens the ability of the insurance company to serve large numbers of farmers. In this way, the farmers' burdens are indirectly increased. We suggest that the appropriate sectors should seriously consider this

situation and remove all taxes on the planting and breeding industries as well as on miscellaneous insurance for individuals or communities below the county level. This will enable rural insurance to adjust premiums to the risks and to coordinate and stimulate the development of rural insurance.

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NATIONAL

RESEARCH STATUS, PERSPECTIVE IN SOIL PHYSICS

Nanjing TURANG [SOILS] in Chinese No 6, Dec 85 pp 287-289

[Article by Yao Xianliang [1202 6343 5328], Nanjing Institute of Soil Science, Academia Sinica]

[Excerpt] China's Current Status in Soil Physics

China's soil physics has been slow in its development, and it has gone through the research on mechanical compositions and structural characteristics of soils in the last 30 years, but its major development was carried out through the process of our national duty achievement after the founding of the PRC. For example, the research on black soil structure and characteristics was pursued in order to rationally develop and utilize the black soil in the northeast; large-scale field and laboratory measurements of soil moisture and physical properties were carried out in order to develop the irrigation systems in the lower Huang He region, and at the same time to train cadres during the work process. During the 1960's, there had been permanent or semipermanent soil moisture measurement stations being established in the southern red soils, northeastern black soils, northern humid soils, and northwestern yellow soils. At the same time, the development of special research topics, such as the structure of red soils, and physical properties of paddy soils, has enabled us to obtain a large quantity of scientific data and establish a standard of requirements for conditions in laboratory measurements. Since the 1970's, through the gradual introduction of the energy concept to soil moisture research, the installation of necessary equipment for soil moisture research in experiment stations has taken place, especially since the passage of "soil moisture energy concept training session" held in Wugong, 1979 and the Second National Soil Physics Technical Meeting held in Dalian, 1982, there has been tremendous progress in understanding and utilization of the energy concept. Systematic research on the agricultural significance of deep layer water storage in the arid plain of northwestern yellow soils, physical properties and their control of high-yield paddy soils, and soil magnetic property and its application in soil classification and soil improvement, etc. have been carried out. These areas of research have a positive effect on both the stimulation of China's soil physics development and solving the problem of agricultural production.

Since the founding of the PRC, China's research in soil physics has made significant progress, yet when compared with the demand of national production and the standard of progress abroad, we lag behind.

1. There are very few specialized technical and teaching personnel, and are personnel with poor fundamental background whose training is outdated and no longer meets the work requirements. If we just compare with Japan and India, not to mention the United States and Soviet Union, they have a branch of personnel with good physics and mathematics background, and a group of technical and teaching staff specialized in soil physics and who are familiar with agricultural production. Major large countries have special organizations for soil physics research. In the Soviet Union, except for the Dao Ku Qia Ye Fu [6670 1655 1874 5102 1133] Institute of Soil which has a soil physics research laboratory and a soil moisture research laboratory, soil institutes in all major socialist republics have soil physics research organizations; in England, the Rothamsted Experiment Station has a Soil Physics Department which carries out soil physics research work and its Plant Nutrition Department is also involved in much physics research. Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO), Division of Soil and Mechanics, all have special soil physics research within the institute. In Western Europe, countries such as Germany have several major soil institutes, and they are staffed with limited personnel, all have soil physics research laboratories or units; even Finland even has established a soil physics research center. In recent years, the progress of soil physics research has been quite rapid in India. China is the third largest country in the world, and accordingly it should occupy an important place in this area of research. Yet China's specialized research organizations have decreased from day to day and technical personnel have been down to only a few, thus it is impossible to form a research group.

2. There is no one doing soil physics work on topics closely related to industrial and agricultural production. For example, when a nationwide soil survey is carried out, the emphasis is mostly placed on the content and/or storage of soil nutrients and hardly on the soil's physical factors that might prevent the effective use of stored nutrients; and in many survey areas, those agricultural chemical properties affecting most recent production are being considered, and long-term significance of physical properties are often ignored. Recent information on agricultural production indicates that in order to increase crop production up to the economically efficient level in cultivated fertilized soils, research on soil physical properties must be included as an important item. Research areas such as cycling of moisture among soils-plants-atmosphere, utilization of resource satellites, and computer monitoring and prediction of soil moisture and heat are undertaken even less because of the nature of such research which has significant strategic implications.

3. The accumulation of fundamental data and marginal interchangeable research work are pursued even less. If very little scientific data on physical properties and their conditions are collected and analyzed systematically from our nation's major agricultural lands in red soils, paddy soils, and northern arid land, there would be no basis for long-term

experiments, and thus we would be unable to present strong scientific evidence to evaluate the best crop rotation or tillage methods in these lands. Marginal science, such as the mobility of soluble substances in the soils, is currently a very actively pursued research area around the world because not only does it have an influence on the availability of soil nutrients, but at the same time, it has a close relation to the prevention of secondary salinization and problems related to environmental protection. We have very little in-depth research in these areas. The relationship between the physical properties of soil and plant root activity is also an important subject in soil physics research. In the United States, Auburn University has a research group studying root systems-environment and has done a great deal of work in this research area, yet today we are still limited in doing research on root nutrients absorption in solution culture.

### Perspective

From the trend of rapid advancement worldwide and our nation's weakness in soil physics research, it is very clear that currently the most pressing effort is to train and educate a branch of personnel highly qualified with technical speciality in soil physics. At the same time, according to the demands of our nation's four modernizations and scientific development, we should place great emphasis on nationwide development of research work in soil moisture, soil structure, and soil mechanical properties, and also the development of research on soil temperature.

As we all know, there is a severe shortage of water resources in China's arid and semiarid region, and yet there is a huge waste of water resources in humid, high-rainfall regions that results in losses of water and nutrients. Subject matter related to the management and reasonable utilization of water resources is closely related to strategic problems in the nation's economic development. Thus it is suggested that those relevant research units in arid and semiarid regions should proceed to preserve and transport soil water in those regions, to develop irrigation systems economically and to emphasize cooperation in work areas, such as establishment of a long-term monitoring, prediction, and observation of soil moisture. A special effort must be made to determine a short-term prediction or to achieve soil moisture balance in model regions, and to offer theories on the rational use of natural rain water and economical use of water, and effective measures. Emphasis should be made to establish long-term soil moisture measurement stations based on standardized methods so that the data can be utilized and compared. In the south, such as the Zhu Jiang delta, the Chengdu plain, and the Chang Jiang delta regions where paddy fields are densely located with a cross network of rivers, emphasis should be placed on continuous cooperation to develop draining water-logged areas for fall crops, in addition, to determine the depth and distance of drainage ditches for different soil types in order to improve the soil irrigation system. To pursue research work on principles and methods of water-saving irrigation techniques and the soil-related problems which might occur where paddy fields are converted to dry land.

In the United States, Japan, and some tropical and subtropical countries, due to a long-term practice of intensive farming and agricultural economic system, or excessive reclamation and denudation which has intensified a rapid deterioration of the structure of top soils, soil erosion, and loss of nutrients, in some areas this is the major cause of crop failure. China has a very large population with little land, especially arable land, and the degree of intensive farming in some areas is even higher than that in the United States and Japan. Obviously, the degree of intensive farming will continue to develop due to a continuous increase in population and a further decrease in arable land. In order to guarantee the smooth process of this strategic measure, we must understand the effects of intensive farming on, and protection of, the structure of top soils under our agriculture production conditions (i.e. very little crop residues being left over after harvest). It is suggested that all relevant departments, including specialties in soil chemistry, soil physics, and soil biology (biochemistry included) cooperate in studying this problem.

With the rapid development of agricultural production, our soil physics researchers are facing a tough challenge from within and abroad due to the demand of developing situations. Following the establishment of the four modernizations, the future of soil physics research is wide open and China's soil physics research should advance rapidly under the new situation.

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TRANSPROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

WESTERN CHINA'S RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS] in Chinese  
No 12, Dec 85 pp 3-7

[Article by Cai Ziwei [5591 13110251], of the Chinese Agricultural Economics Institute: "Several Issues Concerning Western China's Rural Economic Development"]

[Text] Viewed from the angle of the macro-developmental strategy for China's socialist national economy, the fact that the center of national economic construction will gradually shift west, and by the end of the century and the beginning of the next century, the emphasis will be on developing the west is an historically inevitable trend for the modernized development of China's socialist economy. Whether or not the western region's economy can effectively develop not only relates to the prosperity of the 11 western provinces and autonomous regions, but also directly affects the ups and downs and the success or failure of the entire national economy. Consequently, developing the west's economy should not only receive the serious attention of the western region itself, but it should also have the concern of the east and central regions and even more, the close interest and attention of the various departments of the central government.

This article discusses a few views on the developmental issues for the rural economy in the process of developing the economy of the west.

I. The development of the western rural economy, particularly the development of agricultural, must be the foundation all along of the economic development of the whole western region.

First, the rural population constitutes about 85 percent of the 292.05 million population of the 11 western provinces and autonomous regions, and this figure means that the development and prosperity of the west is a matter that not only concerns the urban population of over 40 million, but even more important is that it concerns the enrichment of 250 million people and developmental issues. The development of the west's economy must consider in a comprehensive way the rural population that makes up the vast majority of the western region's population, and must not follow the old historical economic development strategy of sacrificing the countryside as the cost for developing urban industry. Without the development of the rural economy, there can be no



true development of the west's economy; without true prosperity for the rural economy, there can be no prosperity for the west; and without the enrichment of the rural population, then we cannot truly enable the people of the western region to achieve the relatively prosperous level of being well-off.

Second, agriculture is the foundation of the national economy and is the basic source for mankind's means of living. Without the grain and other necessary means of living provided by agriculture, mankind could not survive and economies could not develop. Basically speaking, if the labor productivity for agriculture does not increase, people cannot fully develop industry, communication and other material means of production, not to mention cultural and educational institutions. Both domestic and foreign experience show that in shifting the strategic focal point of national economic construction, agriculture must first move forward a pace. One of the important lessons of China's three-line construction is that agriculture has not caught up. In recent years, there has been fairly rapid development of agriculture in the 11 western provinces and regions, with the agricultural output value maintaining an average annual growth level of 7.8 percent, which is just slightly lower than the national level of 7.9 percent; the rate of growth for grain has exceeded 3 percent, and Sichuan, which was rather outstanding, has achieved a provincial per capita grain [production] of 800 jin, setting a record. With the development of agricultural production, there has been sharp change in the supply and demand situation for agricultural products, people's standards of living have rapidly improved, and the issue of feeding and clothing the people is now gradually being solved. However, the development of agriculture has still not kept pace with the requirements of the west's economic development. Seen as a whole, the commodity rate for the western region's grain and other agricultural products has not yet reached 30 percent, there are still inadequate supplies of grain and other agricultural products and the amount of grain brought in from the outside each year continues to grow. In 1957, only Guangxi and Qinghai out of the 11 western provinces and autonomous regions brought grain in from the outside, totalling 189 million jin (trade grain), but by 1983, apart from the self-sufficiency of Guangxi and Sichuan, the other provinces and regions all needed to bring in grain, totalling 7.35 billion jin, and net increase over 1978 of 4.16 billion jin. In the process of adjusting the agricultural structure in the days to come, all the large area of land of the west with a slope greater than 25 degrees should gradually be withdrawn from cultivation and returned to forests, animal husbandry and grasslands. This is not only necessary for the transforming the west's rural economy toward a benign cycle, but is also necessary for permanent control of the Huang He and Chang Jiang and eliminating a tremendous hidden peril for the Chinese people. In this way, the area planted to grain will be greatly reduced, and the contradiction between supply and demand for grain will be even sharper. Of course, within a certain number of years, the state will continue to aid the west each year with a considerable amount of grain in order to help it halt the destruction of vegetative cover and other natural resources, restore ecological balance and a benign cycle, and adjust the rural industrial economy. But examined from the angle of the western region's economic development, and particularly because of the limitations posed by the western region's remoteness and communication conditions, even if there is grain, it is difficult to ship it out in great quantities, and so we cannot put our hopes on other provinces shipping grain in large quantities of grain.

Basically speaking, we must still rely of the western region itself to take care of the vast majority of grain, and the state can only ship in grain to the extent that communication and transportation conditions permit. (This certainly does not mean that every province must attain self-sufficiency in grain, but means we should achieve basic self-sufficiency within large territories.) Consequently, agricultural production has a very important role in the process of the west's economic development. Without agricultural development, it would be very difficult to sustain the development of the western region's economy.

Third, the western region has advantages in natural resources for developing agriculture. The west has always been famous for being vast in territory and rich in natural resources. Not only does it have abundant coal and oil reserves, but it also has large metal deposits. But under present conditions, the things that can show results the fastest is the vast land, the broad prairies and the large numbers of improved breed animals. These are the basic conditions for the development of agricultural production and animal husbandry production. Apart from Sichuan, with its special circumstances, the 10 other provinces and autonomous regions of the west all have small populations and vast territory. According to statistics, the total area of the 10 provinces and regions is 9.4 billion mu, or 65.3 percent of the nation's territory. Of it, 368 million mu is cultivated land, or 25 percent of the nation's cultivated land, making 1.9 mu of cultivated land per capita. There are 4.49 billion mu of grasslands, or 93.8 percent of the nation's grassland, and there are 460 million mu of grassy mountains and slopes in agricultural areas, or 43.9 percent of the nation's. In addition, there are 670 million mu of forests, or 38.6 percent of the nation's. These abundant natural resources which can be used for developing agriculture and animal husbandry are the greatest natural resource advantage of the western region. Although large portions of the land have little rain and accumulated warmth and so are weakened, but with these kinds of advantages, there is still tremendous value to developing and using them. If we can develop them effectively, we can change these latent natural advantages into real economic advantages and we can bring great material wealth to the people of the western region, and bring prosperity to the western region.

Consequently, throughout the process of developing the western region's economy, we must place the development of agriculture and animal husbandry in an important fundamental position, and absolutely must not neglect or let up on them.

II. The western rural economy is still not very developed, and now faces a pressured, severe situation.

Due to the restrictions of historical reasons and various unfavorable factors, despite the 6 years since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the rural economy of the western region has made big progress, but is still undeveloped and is far below the the national average level: 1) According to calculations of the area sown to grain, in 1984 the average per-mu grain yield for the 11 western provinces and autonomous regions was 403.2 jin, or 16.2 percent below the national average. 2) The grain produced per capita in the 11 western provinces and regions was 678.3 jin, 14.2 percent

below the national average. 3) In 1984, the total output value for rural enterprises in the 8 provinces and cities of Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Guangdong, Shandong, Liaoning, Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai was 96.14 billion yuan, which was 56.3 percent of the national rural enterprises output value, and the total output value for the 8 provinces and regions of Nei Monggol, Ningxia, Xinjiang, Gansu, Qinghai, Yunnan, Guizhou and Guangxi was 7.19 billion yuan, or only 4.2 percent of the national rural enterprises output value. 4) In 1984, the national per capita output value in rural enterprises was 203 yuan. There were 9 provinces with a per capita output value under 100 yuan and 8 of these provinces and regions were in the western region: Sichuan, 63 yuan; Xinjiang, 72 yuan; Qinghai, 70 yuan; Yunnan, 59 yuan; Nei Monggol 56 yuan; Gansu, 50 yuan; Guangxi, 47 yuan; and the lowest was Guizhou, with only 39 yuan. 5) According to preliminary statistics from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forestry, the average per capita income of farmers in the 11 western provinces and autonomous regions was about 220.1 yuan, which was much lower than the national average. In addition, conditions for agricultural technological equipment and irrigation, cultural, educational, scientific and technical standards, and conditions for communication are also well below the national average.

Historical backwardness certainly must not be feared, for the history of economic development has no lack of models that did all they could to get ahead and came to surpass the old-timers. Now that we have an eye to future development, we should more fully recognize and overcome the disadvantageous conditions now existing in the west which are restricting development.

The advantages of natural resources are are potential, and not actual, true advantages. The development of a modern economy hinges on funds and technology (including production technology and management technology), or in other words, it hinges on the two areas of funds and human talent (including production technology talent and management talent). Compared to the eastern provinces, the western regions's inferior position in technology and human talent goes without saying. The objectives of investment directions for the whole country in the near future are already quite clear, and the focus of economic development is in the east, mainly the development of economic regions of the coastal provinces. It is estimated that within 10 years, including the period of the Seventh and Eighth 5-Year Plans, the nation will gradually increase its investments in the west, but it will probably not be able to put in more funds into economic development of the west. Consequently, for the next 20 years, in the process of laying a foundation for the developmental center shift to gradually from the east towards the west, the development of the west's economy will be limited by funding shortages all along. No doubt, this is an unfavorable condition. That is to say, accumulating and struggling for funds, nurturing and struggling for human talent--these are two very arduous tasks, and both must be completed with all our might.

Generally speaking, the basic route to enlivening the rural economy and increasing farmers' income lies in shifting more surplus labor from agriculture into non-agricultural sectors, and so creating changes in the whole rural labor structure and in labor productivity. This is the route that some areas in the east have already taken or are right now taking. Of course,



it is also the path that the western regions's rural economic development must go. But it is worth noticing that along with the reform of the economic system, the market mechanism is now entering the rural economy from a broader and broader sphere. A huge rural commodity market is just now rising up. In this kind of historical environment, not very many favorable conditions can be attained by the western regions. The eastern, central and western regions are all, without doubt, on the starting line, with no distinction between eastern and western land, or between rich and poor people, in the face of a commodity economy. However, the race has already gone to the swiftest, the east, which has been first to become rich, and in this race, the quality and cost of western products is very often inferior. This puts pressure on agricultural labor to shift into non-agricultural sectors. And in the past few years, the non-agricultural realm has certainly has not been full of employment opportunities. Due to the backwardness of the commodity economy, and particularly the non-development of rural enterprises and tertiary industries, vast numbers of farmers lack a way out, and have been bound to the land. Even in cities, the unemployment situation in some places is quite severe.

The development of the west is an historical necessity, but the national economy is moving from east to west, and to make the west the center of development at the beginning of the next century is not a process that will materialize simply on demand, and if the west cannot lay a good foundation and prepare the conditions to greet this shift, then it cannot become a reality. And to lay a good foundation and prepare conditions, we must clearly recognize the situation, suit the national economic environment which has already changed, overcome various unfortunate conditions, meet difficulties and move forward.

III. Strive to develop a rural commodity economy, and prepare well for greeting the shift in strategic focus of national economic construction.

Of course we must have relevant material input in order to prepare well for the shift in strategic focus for national economic construction, but even more important is to establish a proper developmental strategy for the western region's rural economy, pursuing various economic relationships, setting up excellent mechanisms to move the economic, creating an economic development environment full of vitality, striving to develop a rural commodity economy, enhancing the west's ability to take in science and technology, and improving the basic quality of life for the people of the west. That is to say, enable the entire western region itself to have the ability to develop a commodity economy, and have the ability to accumulate funds and train and nurture human talent. This is a long-term process, but we cannot wait twenty years, and must start right now. A journey of 1,000 li begins with a single step. So how are we to lay a foundation and meet the shift?

First, clearly recognize beneficial situations by using facts to seek the truth, forestall and overcome any negative, procrastinating feelings, and establish even higher goals. The western region's economy is truly backward, but just because of this, we cannot feel that changing the face of the west is a very distant goal, and so have insufficient confidence and be slack in our work. In the process of developing the west, many places have put forth many slogans. Gansu has set forth "Stop destruction in 3 years, and solve the

issue of food and clothing in 5 years, and change the face of the province in 10 or 20 years." Certainly, developing the west is not something that can be done in a day, and we cannot hope to accomplish the whole task at a single stroke. But maintaining a good ecological environment, solving the problem of food and clothing for the masses and changing the face of the west certainly are not three mutually exclusive issues, but they can be completely unified within the whole process of developing the west. The ancients said: those who seek the best, get the mediocre; those who seek the mediocre, get the inferior, and those who seek the inferior get nothing at all. And so we cannot just think about "managing food and clothing" but must also add "managing getting rich," and "managing quadrupling output," and must combine the stopping of destruction and solving food and clothing, with getting rich and quadrupling output, unify plans, deploy [resources] rationally, placing the word "rich" at the front, and the issue of food and clothing will be contained in it. In recent years, some comrades have advanced the so-called "stair-step theory," which says that the trend for the spread of technology is starts from developed areas, gradually passing through middle areas and then later spreading to backwards areas. On the surface, this argument has certain merit, but it is also has a one-sided and mechanistic flavor to it. The western region certainly cannot passively sit and wait for it to be spread, sit and wait for opportunities, but absolutely can actively rise up, join directly with the east and central regions, receive advanced technology and develop its economy.

Second, on the guiding principles for developing the west, we must overcome one-sidedness and establish ideas governing the overall situation. The natural resources of the 11 western provinces are not the same, and their degrees of economic development are also very different, with each having its own advantages. And they must all have different developmental strategies for their rural economies. But in overall guiding principles, we must establish ideas for taking on the overall rural economic situation, and achieve the common development of agriculture, forests, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fisheries, industry, commerce, construction, and transportation, along with political authority, legal systems and spiritual and cultural construction. At the same time, as Comrade [Hu] Yaobang has asked, we must strive to construct "two treasure houses," that is, the black treasure house beneath the ground and the green treasure house above the ground. On this foundation, we can develop the three great materials (nonferrous metals, chemical materials and construction materials) industries and also plant grass and trees and so develop animal husbandry, grew cash crops, engage in fresh and dried fruits, plus "grow one, raise two and process three." At present, the idea of taking responsibility for the overall situation has not yet been widely accepted or properly understood. If we one-sidedly emphasize a certain aspect, and neglect others, then a situation where all the individual aspects are not well coordinated will still be widespread. According to a survey of the model in one county, planting grass has not been organically combined with raising animals, nor developed in a coordinated manner. Among over 6,000 grass-planting households, 20.8 percent have no large livestock and 44.4 percent have no sheep. Some counties blindly pursue grass planting, resulting in animal husbandry not being able to keep up, ending up with 599 million mu of excess forage grass, enough to raise 200,000 head of sheep. Consequently, we must take overall responsibility for the situation, adjust the structure,

go all out and develop in a balanced way. By no means must we plant grass and trees and neglect grain production, nor can we stress agricultural production and ignore rural enterprises. In this area, we have lessons from the past.

Third, have "dialogues between east and west," with the east and west cooperating, and so shrinking their differences. The west's economic development is backward, and it lacks funds and technology, but it is rich in natural resources. The east's technology is advanced, funds rather plentiful, and its economy is developed, but it lacks natural resources. And this is the basis for cooperation between east and west, and dialogue and cooperation between the two would have many advantages for developing the economies of both. However, I feel that the basic goal of east-west cooperation, or a major aim, is energetically to develop the western economy and raise its economic standards through this cooperation, reduce the differences between east and west, and so develop the whole national economy, just as when China set up special zones, developed coastal cities, and absorbed foreign funds, technology and talent, and hastened the development of the whole national economy, and so reduced the differences in economic levels between China and the developed nations. Because seen from an even longer perspective, if the west is unable to fully develop, it will inevitably restrict the development of the entire economy, and would also be disadvantageous to the true rapid development of the east. Most recently, the leading group of the State Council for agricultural construction in the "three West" region has made efforts in this area, and requested comrades from Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Shaanxi, Shanxi and Beijing to aid the "three wests" in curing poverty and becoming rich. According to statistics, in last year alone, the number of projects that that Zhejiang, Jiangsu and Beijing helped build or are now helping build in Gansu and Ningxia has reached 103. For example, 25 fishery technicians from Huzhou, Zhejiang, went to Ningxia to carry out pilot fresh-water fish cultivation projects and guidance work in fish cultivation technology, and in five months, three fish placement points and one water area of 425 mu have an average per-mu yield of 496 jin, which is equivalent to from 4-fold to 14-fold the original per-mu yield of that area. If we can energetically place fish and popularize this method, then the west's economy can quickly energize and the disparities between east and west will gradually shrink.

Fourth, further liberalize policy, smooth out various economic relationships and set up an effective mechanism to move the economic. At present, there are many problems in this area that urgently await solution. For example, the problem of policy towards intellectuals. The development and construction of the west will require specialized technical people in many fields, but at present, the trend in the movement of people is still expressed by the phrases "the spring waters of a river flow to the east," and "the peacock flies southeast." To change this contrary flow of people, we must conscientiously implement a policy towards intellectuals, and formulate a series of special policies geared toward the special circumstances of the west. That is, we must have a policy of "retaining talent," to keep in the west the talented people that are already there; we must also have a "talent recruitment" policy to recruit and bring in talented people from the east and central regions; and we must also have a "talent rearing" policy to improve the training of elementary and middle-school level talent, born and raised locally. In addition, just as we encourage the withdrawal of land from cultivation and returning it



to forests, grasslands and animal husbandry, encourage the planting of grass and trees, and the development of animal husbandry, and encourage and support the development of rural enterprises, etc., we must also have a series of effective policies to guarantee these policies, and also, provided they are beneficial to a commodity economy, make these policies fill in the gaps to form a complete chain and create a network. In setting up a mechanism for moving the economy and maintaining a healthy situation for moving the economy, it is even more important to realize certain goals within a certain time frame.

Fifth, we must break up old ways and conventions and develop a rural commodity economy. The western region is remote, and it has been closed off for a long time and had a self-sufficient rural economy all along. Now, in developing the west, we must get rid of the old methods of developing a self-sufficient economy. Self-sufficient agriculture cannot supply more commodities, but can only solve the issue of food and clothing, and maintain the peasants' lives and simply reproduction. But a commodity economy must supply ever more commodities and is the basic measure for curing poverty and becoming rich. But speaking of the west as a whole, not only does it lack the experience, technology, and capacity for engaging in commodity production, but what it lacks most is the very idea of improving commodity production. A narrow field of vision and slow reactions are very widespread. The habits, ideas, and style of production and living forms under a self-sufficient economics have deep-rooted effects which we can see everywhere. In the west, even the most basic requirements of daily life are produced in the east. Of course this is because the people of the west lack this kind of production technology. And one of the main reasons that they have lacked it for so long and have moved ahead very slowly is that western peasants commonly lack a commodity economy consciousness and see no way out, and so do not grasp opportunities for becoming rich. Consequently, in the process of developing the west's rural economy, we must make the vast numbers of peasants open up their fields of vision, and establish and raise a commodity economy consciousness suited to the new commodity economy situation.

Sixth is to develop human talent. We lack talent for developing the west, but there are some places where the talent they have does not stay. The reason is primarily because we have not solved work and living conditions for talented people, have not given enough attention to these people or used them enough, restricted their special strengths and abilities so that they have not been used fully, and so they are not content to work locally for long periods. At the same time, their concerns about the education and job opportunities for their children have not been properly resolved, added to which, their living conditions are quite difficult and their pay is very low. Consequently, we must create better working conditions for intellectuals and scientific and technical people, as well as improve their wages, raise their position and give them opportunities for creating great plans and taking more responsibility.

I feel that the true motive force in the rural economic development of the west for greeting the shift in the strategic center of national economic construction is the 240 million peasants. The focal point for developing talent should be the intellectual development of the countryside, and in

raising the quality of the vast number of peasants, expanding the peasants' economic capabilities, and enabling them to adapt to the development of productive forces and to master the technology and skills of commodity production. Consequently, the development of talent is not only the training of a few (relative to the vast numbers of peasants) upper and middle level intellectuals, but even more important is to develop the intellect of the peasants. Adopt various methods and forms to train a large group of elementary and middle level people who are skilled, and who have certain technical specialties and managerial abilities, and create a new generation of peasants. This is the basic guarantee for developing the west, and particularly for developing the rural economy. To talk only of developing specialized talent, and ignore developing the intellect of the vast numbers of peasants, would make it very difficult to effectively develop rural productive forces. But if we mobilize the broad masses of peasants and have them join in concert with specialized talent, then we would have a tremendous force that no one could match. The peasants are the basic strength for developing the west and are a tremendous force waiting to be developed.

Developing the peasants' intellect lies first in the creation of an excitement mechanism, and in creating a social and economic environment that will enable the peasants to be able to give full play to their economic abilities. Second is to expand the economic ability of the peasants through developing rural education to raise the quality of the peasants. The development of rural education is a pressing and great task. To use only traditional methods in the current rural economic environment of the west would make it very difficult to get results. Because traditional methods alone have no way to overcome the contradiction between the very long cycle of traditional education and the pressing need of the countryside for knowledge and talented people. Moreover, if education and the development of rural productive forces are not interrelated and intimately connected, then the peasants, who pay great attention to reality, will not be get very excited about it.

In order to greet the shift in the strategic focus of the nation's national construction, we must first consider the development of rural productive forces, and so the starting point for rural education should be the unified development of education and economic development, and making education be geared to the reality of developing rural productive forces. Through education, we can enable the peasants to have an even deeper understanding of the new productive forces, develop a field of vision, renew ideas, improve technical skills, master capabilities and participate even more effectively in the whole process of developing rural productive forces.

Guided by these objectives, developmental methods for rural education will be: combining basic education with remedial education, continuing education, and staff education. At present, the peasants have already begun to have earnest feelings and necessary understanding, the peasants' demands for education are greater and greater, and the conditions for realizing the unity of rural education and economic development become riper with each day. And so developing rural education in order to improve the quality of the peasants and expanding the peasants' economic abilities, and so mobilize the development of the west's economy, have already become real and pressing tasks.

The west is a miraculous land. Developing the west is a great enterprise that will go far into the future and the development of the west's rural economy will certainly make a great contribution to this great enterprise.

TRANSPROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

NATIONAL FORESTS IN NORTHEAST CHINA SERIOUSLY DEPLETED

Beijing JINGJIXUE ZHOUBAO in Chinese 9 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Serious Crisis Exists in Northeast National Forest Areas. Feng Baoxing [7458 1405 5281] of Jilin Province Economic and Technical Research Center Calls For Attention To Solve Problems"]

[Text] Following investigation and study, Feng Baoxing of the Jilin Provincial Economic and Technical Research Center has advised that a serious crisis exists in national forest areas of the northeast (in Heilongjiang, Jilin, and Nei Monggol), which is manifested principally in the following ways: (1) A serious 20 million cubic meter deficit in recent years in remaining forest resources. Total reserves have declined from the 4 billion cubic meters of the period immediately following liberation to 2.9 billion cubic meters. (2) A drastic decline has taken place in the reserves of harvestable mature forests that are a part of the total reserves. Harvestable mature timber amounts to only 200 million cubic meters of Jilin Province's reserves of 700 million cubic meters. At the present volume of felling, these harvestable reserves will last for only 15 years. Timber has been virtually completely exhausted in 5 of the 40 forestry bureaus in Heilongjiang Province. In 15 bureaus, the timber will last for from 10 to 15 years; in 13 bureaus, it will last for 20 years. (3) Overcutting of established forest centers and depletion of timber in areas that should have been established as forest centers but were not goes on at the same time. In forest centers in Jilin Province set up to provide 3.5 million cubic meters of timber annually, the actual amount being cut is 4.5 million cubic meters, and in places that should have been set up as forest centers, reserves are being lost at a rate of 400 [as published] cubic meters per year.

Feng Baoxing pointed out that continuation of this crisis in forestry will bring an ecological crisis in its wake. The Changbai Shan, Wanda Shan, and Greater and Lesser Xing'an ranges, which form a horse's hoof shaped environmental area in northeastern China, contain the headwaters of the northeastern region's major rivers, and the large tracts of forest that are found in these mountain areas play a role in regulating the regional climate, in conservation of water, in the prevention of erosion, and in blocking winds and stabilizing sands. They are an ecological screen for areas in which industry and agriculture are concentrated such as the Songliao Plain and the Songnen Plain as well as the Hulun Buir grasslands. It is in this environment

that nearly 100 million people depend for their existence. As a result of the reduction in the forestland area and the tremendous decline in the forest cover rate, serious deterioration in the ecological environment has already taken place in the following ways:

(1) A drop in the amount of precipitation. Annual precipitation in Heilongjiang Province has dropped from the former 600 mm per year to 400 mm. (2) The variation in water depth between years of abundant water and scarce water is increasing year by year, intensifying damage from flooding and drought. (3) The area of soil and water runoff has increased, and the volume of silt carried by rivers has increased dramatically. This has brought about a drop in soil fertility and a contraction in the useful life of reservoirs and hydroelectric power stations.

In order to solve the foregoing problems, Feng Baoxing has proposed the following. First, with regard to forest production: (1) a hastening of the exploitation of over-age forests that are in a state of negative growth to turn large quantities of dying timber into wealth; (2) control within intended production capacity of the amount of felling in established forest centers; (3) an increase in the multiple utilization rate of the three kinds of leftovers. Second is the solution to the follow-on problem of forestry resources to be felled at the end of the present century, using human intervention to hasten growth of middle age forests. Third is the solution to the forestry resources problem: (1) Considering institution of a forest price system; (2) Institution of a policy in forestry enterprises of "using short suits to build up long suits, and using sideline occupations to nurture forestry," devoting major efforts to development of forestry-related farming (such as the growing of ginseng, the tuber of elevated gastrodia [*Gastrodia elata*], and wood fungus) and breeding of aquatic products for economic diversification; (3) Provision for some sales at negotiated prices as part of planned production norms; (4) Liberalization with regard to overage forests, using methods similar to compensation trade to gather together funds for the building of forest centers from timber-using areas or timber-using enterprises inside China to compensate for the production of timber.

9432

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TRANSPROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

AFFORESTATION IN GANSU, QINGHAI SURVEYED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 47, 25 Nov 85 pp 23-25

[Article by Zhao Yannian [6392 1693 1628] and Li Guosheng [2621 0248 0524]: "A Survey of the Grassland and Forest Situation in Gansu and Qinghai"]

[Text] Comrade Hu Yaobang raised the slogan "Plant grass and trees, develop animal husbandry, transform the landscape, and turn poverty into affluence" on his working inspection of Gansu, Qinghai, and Shaanxi in July and August of 1983. In the more than 2 years since that time, planting of grass and trees has developed rapidly in Gansu and Qinghai.

Just look at the following figures: In Qinghai over 560,000 mu were afforested in 1984, and over 390,000 more were afforested just this spring. Grass was planted in 1984 on 450,000 mu; in the first half of 1985 the figure exceeded 230,000 mu. In Gansu, afforestation in 1984 totalled 4.19 million mu and in the first half of 1985 alone to 3.45 million mu. Planting of grazing lands in 1984 totalled 5.86 million mu and in just the first half of 1985, 2.47 million mu.

In such arid and semiarid regions as Dingxi where ground cover has suffered serious damage, the increase in grasslands and forests has been manifest, and the natural landscape is already showing changes. In some ravines and on some peaks, loose gravel has given way to lush growths of tender sprouts of such irrigation-fed shrubs as ormosia grass, newly planted saplings, citrus trees ningtiao [2899 2742], and narrow-leaved oleaster. The more than 5 million mu of grazing grass planted last year in Gansu produced this year more than 2 billion jin of hay and has begun to play a role in alleviating the shortage problems associated with the "three feeds."

Stick to Suiting Measures to Local Conditions

In recent years, all areas of Gansu and Qinghai have remained steadfast in planting grasses and trees which are suited to concrete local conditions and characteristics, and have accumulated a wealth of experience. A presentation for such areas as Dingxi shows that rainfall in arid regions is at or below 300 mm per year. To plant nothing but grazing grass leads to difficulties; and primary emphasis should be placed on planting such strongly drought-resistant



shrubs as citrus trees and white puncture-vine which can be used both for feed and for fuel--or otherwise to combine grasslands with shrubs. In desert or desertified localities, such drought resistant desert plants as cactus [5363 2761] and saksaul can be planted, placing the emphasis on shrubby growth on manmade grazing lands growing beneath the shrubs. In semiarid regions with rainfall of 400 mm, such grasses as alfalfa and sweet clover which are easy to plant, along with such shrubs as citrus, red willow, and narrow-leaved oleaster, while full-sized trees are restricted to places where water content is higher, such as ravines and basins, oases, and shaded hillsides. Therefore, the emphasis in semiarid regions should be on grasses and shrubs supplemented with full-sized trees; or else on planting grasses and shrubs first, and only later adding trees to the combination. This will create conditions for trees which shelter shrubs which, in turn, shelter grasses. Over the last few years, one hopeful experience in some areas has been to plant narrow-leaved oleaster or grazing grasses beneath "little mature trees" which in due course fixes nitrogen for fertilizing larger trees and increases the quantity of growth overall.

The regions of southern Shaanxi and Gansu and of southeastern Qinghai comprise a chilly plateau at an altitude of about 3,000 meters. Plantings of perennial beans and grasses cannot completely solve the problem of survival through cold winters, and the favorable rainfall conditions should be fully utilized for planting. At the present time, steep hillside plots should be reforested with trees and shrubs or planted with perennial grasses. On less steep slopes, a portion can be turned over to perennials and the ratio of full-sized trees gradually increased. Presentations in southern Gansu and in Qinghai revealed that grass plantings in grazing districts should be combined with the establishment of [5430 1655 0243]. If grass is merely planted without any enclosure, it is difficult to protect. Just making enclosures without planting grasses leads to no improvement and is uneconomical. In these grazing regions, further problems such as moving, storage, processing, and feeding of livestock need to be addressed if the optimum in economic returns is to be achieved.

Both Gansu and Qinghai have regions which are floodplains and gullies with good conditions for high grain output and should not necessarily be turned over completely to grasslands. Rather, they should be bordered with or interspersed with Chinese creeper, alfalfa, and arrow-tongued [4628 5286] peas. Alternatively, the period of rain and warmth after grain harvest can be utilized to plant feed grasses and green manure. As far as tree-planting is concerned, not only should rapid-growing varieties be planted along borders and on barren lands, but orchards should be vigorously developed as well.

#### Avoid Emphasizing One Thing

Planting of trees and grassland is inextricably linked to the livestock industry. From what we now know, wherever grazing land and livestock are managed together, economic results are good and mass enthusiasm for planting grasses remains high. When they are not managed in tandem, it has an impact on that enthusiasm. In some cases, tasks are undertaken merely to fulfill the assignments which have come down from higher authorities or merely to make a few yuan off subsidies. Some towns in western Shaanxi counties have an

ordinance to the effect that households which have not filled their quotas must pay a standard greening fee of 7 yuan for each mu. Although such incidents have just begun to crop up, they should be attended to.

How can mass enthusiasm for planting grasses be further mobilized? After talking to responsible comrades, town cadres, and householders, we have come to feel that the present method of allocating quotas and cash subsidies to all households should be changed to one in which support is given to single or joint households to open household pastures and forest camps. Another method would be to give one person the assignment and let him solicit help from others. Planting grass and trees should be linked to raising livestock and lead to integrated operations, mutual encouragement and development for all parties. At the same time, pre- and post-harvest services should be implemented so that good grasslands lead to superior livestock and thence to good selling prices. This will draw and provide incentives to more and more people to move from poverty toward affluence.

Last year, Gansu Province invested 100 million yuan in planting trees and grasses; this year that figure is to increase to 110 million. If the methods described above are utilized, the masses will be able to bring home a piece of that investment and recycle it. After several years of accumulation, this will amount to a considerable fund for developing grasslands, forests, and livestock and will come to play a significant role in long-term construction from here on out.

#### Pay Attention to the Nurture of Talent

Planting grasses and trees and raising livestock requires advanced science and technology and a large number of S&T personnel and management cadres. At the present time, there is a dearth of such personnel and scientific education is still very backward and inadequate for development. This is especially true for the work of creating grasslands, where the work force is extremely weak. Further work needs to be done to solve such problems as selecting and nursing varieties of grazing grasses, management of cultivation, utilization of processing, renewal and transformation of natural grasslands, the selection of grasses for various types of grasslands and organizing communities, and preventing diseases and infestation of grazing grasses. This will give the mass of households some practice for production. Reflecting on this situation, we suggest that current grassland research facilities and the grassland department of Gansu Agricultural College should provide the foundation and move forward to create conditions for the establishment of institutes to study the topic of grasslands and grasses. Certain ordinary middle schools can be turned into technical schools for the study of grasslands, forestry, and animal husbandry in a planned fashion. Regular schools should also teach knowledge about these subjects and affirmatively set up short instructional classes to gradually upgrade S&T standards concerning the planting of trees and grasses and animal husbandry.

The solution of the issues facing arid and semiarid regions is an important one for agriculture. China's west must struggle under correct leadership policies for several decades until overall change inevitably transpires. Gansu is arid

in the north, wet in the south, and transitional in the central region. If the policies of planting grasses and trees and developing the livestock industry are maintained and rationally placed in that order of priority, and if a highly efficient system of production and ecology is put together, this will not only change the basic course of the province's features but may also establish and provide useful experience for arid and semiarid regions overall.

12303/12379

CSO: 4007/272

11 June 1986

ANHUI

## REDUCING PEASANTS' BURDEN URGED IN COMMENTARY

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Oct 85 p 1

[Commentary: "When a Solution Is Agreed Upon, We Must Implement It"]

[Text] This newspaper recently has received letters from the peasant masses one after another; they are puzzled by and dissatisfied with their excessively heavy burden. The voice of the people should arouse the serious attention of all levels of the leading organs and of all comrades engaged in rural work.

Lightening the peasants' burden is a slogan frequently shouted by everyone, but the real situation is that the more it is "reduced" the greater and heavier it becomes. What is the reason for this? The answer must be found in the leading organs at all levels. After the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the issue of feeding and clothing the peasants has been fundamentally resolved, and a group of prosperous households have sprung up, but some leading organs have overestimated the extent of the peasants' prosperity at the present time and this is one reason for the irrational apportioning regarding the peasants. A second reason is that certain leading departments always stress that their work is important and by every means possible go to the grassroots, distribute personnel everywhere, and collect at all levels, so naturally per capita expenses increase rather than decrease. A third reason is that certain leaders enthusiastically join the tide, run up expenditures, and set up various enterprises in an unrealistic manner, all of which serve to "fleece" the peasants. In short, the peasants' burden is excessive, mainly as a result of the foregoing; of course the comrades at the grassroots level are responsible to a certain extent.

"The leaders establish the way things are done, and are within the law when applying it." None of the vague and general slogans are able to dispel the heavy burden on the peasants. The leading organs at all levels must come up with a feasible approach based on investigation and research, and implement it. The Fuyang and Chuxian prefectural party committees drew up the scope and various standards for retaining profits of the rural collectives. It is worthwhile for all localities to draw lessons from their approach. When these localities formulate the scope and standards for retaining profits in their respective regions, they must proceed from actual conditions and not seek uniformity. However, the overall principle of "setting limits" must be adhered to. One thing they must do is consider the rationality of the burden,

and especially must they pay attention to those which appear rational but which in fact are additional burdens and thus should be resolutely gotten rid of; another thing is that they must consider how much the peasants can endure at the present time and provide a margin so they can continue to rest and build up strength.

Drawing up methods and measures is not the same as solving the problem because in the process there are obstacles which can turn a good approach into a mere scrap of paper, which is a lesson we have learned in many years of work in the countryside. We must pay attention to all levels, each level must take responsibility and implement measures until they have reached each household; by no means should we tolerate a perfunctory attitude of feigned compliance. At the same time, we should make known to the masses the "solution" set up by the leading organs, let each household know what its burden should and should not be, and how much it should and should not bear. We must educate the peasants to correctly handle the three relations, to enthusiastically turn over to the higher authorities a rational burden, while at the same time we also should provide protection and support for the peasants when they resist an irrational burden.

12513/13045  
CSO: 4007/63



ANHUI

LEVELED FOOD PRICES, BETTER MARKET MANAGEMENT REPORTED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Huang Qijie [7806 1142 2638]: "Supply Up and Prices Level for Food Products in Anhui's Markets; 'Dual Management' Effected for Enlisting Sources of Goods and Managing Markets"]

[Text] Markets throughout Anhui have gone of affirmatively to marshall supplies of food products and have strengthened market management. Beginning in December of last year, supplies of such major food products as pork, eggs, aquatic products, and vegetables have increased while prices have remained steady.

The Hefei City inaugurated supply methods for pork beginning in December which combined "earmarking" and "categorization," setting a maximum price. Market prices for meat fell 4 to 11 percent. Aquatic product supply and sales sections brought in 1.2 million jin of fish for release on the Hefei market and enlisted specialized fisheries households in the suburban areas and three outlying counties to set up for sales in the city. Current prices for crucian, silver, and black carp are down an average of 10 to 15 percent. Bengbu County has established hookups with suburban food product stations and retail outlets and given subsidies to salesrooms amounting to 0.30 yuan per jin of pork sold. Over 50,000 jin are being sold daily, of which 60 percent is from state-run corporations. Selling prices have stabilized at the over the counter [0427 0669] price level. The municipal vegetable company now has 6.6 million jin of various vegetables in stock, up by 300,000 jin from last year. Moreover, supply of some major vegetables is being restricted. Wuhu City now has more than 13,000 tons of frozen meat and 7.68 million jin of vegetables in stock. More than 3,000 jin of eggs are marketed daily. In the Anqing market, the practice is to buy high and sell low, provide administrative subsidies, and supply specified volumes. The price of eggs in country fairs has fallen back from 0.21 yuan to around 0.16 yuan. Supplies of beef to Muslims total 1.5 jin per person per month at a price of 1.4 yuan. Tongling City's open market has bolstered supplies of duck eggs at a price of 1.35 yuan per jin. In Lai'an County, maximum prices have been set for major food products which are consistently lower than the [0427 0669] price.

All areas are stressing strengthening of market management. Huainan City has ordered that outlets set prices for a section of pork in accordance with quality and prohibits the practice of mixing pork of lesser quality with that in the higher-price section. Violators are fined 50 yuan for a first offense and suspended for 1 month. Pork from individual and state-run units must undergo a sanitary inspection. Pork without a sanitary inspection seal which finds its way to market will incur a fine of 10 yuan per head. Due to the fact that all areas have strengthened market management and improved supply practices, supplies of food products have increased, prices have held steady, and the public is pleased.

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11 June 1986

ANHUI

## WATER CONSERVANCY PROJECTS DISCUSSED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 86 p 1

[Article: "Water Conservancy Project Construction Gears Up Throughout Anhui; Production Conditions Improve, Assuring Abundant Farm Harvests"]

[Text] Water conservancy project construction is now gearing up all over Anhui. According to statistics from 31 December 1985, total labor force on these projects through the province was 5.76 million workers; and the work already completed adds up to movement of 11.37 million cubic meters of earth and stone, or 47 percent of the plan. Developments have been most rapid in the Chu and Su County regions. In Chu County, 76.2 percent of planned projects are already completed. Levees on the Chu He and Xiang He have been strengthened along their entire length in Jiao County. Planned movement of 1.4 million cubic meters of earth is already completed. In the Su County area, the priority in this winter's water conservancy has been upon the completing and coordinating irrigation facility restoration and antiwaterlogging and desedimentation work for surface water. Over 600,000 workers have been engaged in the work throughout the area. Dangshan County has already completed 82 percent of its planned work.

Comparing this winter's construction with last winter's, the following features stand out. First, planning is being carried through conscientiously and achieving real results is being emphasized. Second, has been a stress on the renovation and strengthening of existing projects and on the widening and extension of irrigation channels. Third, is the proliferation of main-stay projects and the high-quality of construction, with many projects holding to the strictest of standards. Fourth, is the widespread adoption of a personal responsibility system, with all levels of cadres lining up to accept assignments. Fifth, is an increase in organization and cooperation, with projects beginning to become profitable in the order in which they entered construction.

12303/9835

CSO: 4007/276

ANHUI

#### AQUATIC OUTPUT IN SIXTH, SEVENTH 5-YEAR PLANS COMPARED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Wu Zhongyi [0702 0112 5030], Wang Laixing [3769 0171 5281], and Wang Jianxun [3769 1696 8113]: "Aquatic Product Industry Developed Rapidly and Seafood Was in Abundance During Anhui's Sixth 5-Year Plan; Eight Production Bases and Four Markets for Fish To Be Established During Seventh 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Under the leadership of the guiding principles of "liberalizing policies and enlivening the economy," during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the province's aquatic product industry developed rapidly, and comparing various estimated major economic indicators for last year with those of 1980, all show broad growth. The total output for aquatic products could reach 165,100 tons, a 1.26-fold increase, and of this, cultivated product is 12,500 tons, a 1.58-fold increase. The total output value for aquatic products is 209.13 million yuan, an increase of over 112 million yuan.

The special characteristics of the development of aquatic production in various place during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, are as follows:

We set up various types of responsibility systems and motivated the production enthusiasm for vast numbers of farmers and fishermen. Last year, more than 1,300 rural fish farms around the province produced 65,000 tons of fish, or 39 percent of the total produced in the province. The number of farm households and specialized households engaged in raising fish reached 1.1 million, the water surface involved is 100 million mu, 45,000 tons of fish are produced, or 27 percent of the province's total yield, and the water surface involved in water paddy rearing of fish is 340,000 mu, where 4,500 tons of adult fish are raised.

We enhanced capital construction for fishery, and improved production conditions. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the province transformed 300,000 mu of ponds and dykes, and set up 100 suburban fish raising bases, 88 state commodity fish base fish markets, 8 fish markets jointly run by the three levels of commune, production brigade and production team, and developed 50,000 mu of ponds for rearing choice fish. Last year, fish farm jointly managed by the three levels produced 3,000 tons of fish, turned over 1,140 tons to the state and earned 920,000 yuan in profits.

We persisted in serving production with science and technology, improving the scientific standards of the masses in raising fish. Last year, the province held 519 training classes on raising fish, trained 36,000 persons, and spread the use of 480 million improved variety fish; 17 results of scientific research won awards at various levels.

We set up an open circulation system for aquatic products and enlivened the market. According to indications from an examination of last year's market, the amount of fish going on the market in Hefei, Bengbu, and Anqing all increased over previous years.

On 13 October the Anhui Provincial Aquatic Production Work Conference reported that during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, our aquatic production industry has prospects for major development, and that we will gradually set up eight large aquatic production bases and four large fish markets in order to satisfy the requirements of both urban and rural residents for aquatic products.

The eight major aquatic production areas will be: the Anqing comprehensive aquatic production base, the Chaohu specialty aquatic product export base, the Lu'an Sanhu reservoir and dike cultivation base, the Eastern Anhui river crab cultivation base, the Hefei fresh and live aquatic product base, the Xuancheng Nanyihu cultivation base, the Huangshan City-Taiping Hu aquatic cultivation base, and the Bengbu comprehensive aquatic product processing base. The four major fish markets will be in Hefei, Bengbu, Anqing, and Wuhu.

To complete this great task, at the conference Lieutenant Governor Meng Fulin asked that all areas carry forward the spirit of the foolish old man who moved mountains and struggle mightily; he said that devoting one's efforts to striving will inevitably succeed. We must actively improve production conditions, aim our main attacks on weak links and do a good job with service work. We must continue to perfect the economic responsibility system, intensify aquatic production instructional work, establish a system for the popularization of fishery science and technology, build facilities for the processing, storage and transport of aquatic products, develop a comprehensive enterprises combining fishery, industry and commerce and so enable Anhui's fishery to catch up to the most advanced standards of the nation.

12452

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ANHUI

CONFERENCE ON IMPROVING FIELD MANAGEMENT REPORTED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jan 86 p 1

[Article: "Strengthen Management of Fields To Achieve a Bumper Harvest of Mid-Season Crops"]

[Text] On the evening of 10 October, the provincial government convened a telephone conference. Lieutenant Governor Meng Fulin asked all places to conscientiously improve field management for mid-season crops, conquer the effects natural disasters, turn around the passive situation and strive to gain a bumper harvest in mid-season crops this year.

Lieutenant Governor Meng Fulin first analyzed the situation of this year's mid-season production, saying that due to more than 20 continuous days of cloudiness and rain during the fall last year, the sowing season for mid-season grain and rapeseed was postponed 15 to 20 days later than in normal years, and the area of late-sown crops was large. The seedling situation for wintering-over crops was not as good as past years. Some wheat did not tiller at all before wintering-over and some did not even put out sprouts; some rapeseed had only two or three large leaves, lacked resistance and were easily affected by frost damage and other damage. According to statistics, compared to the same period last year, type one wheat seedlings were reduced 20 percent, type two seedlings were reduced 9 percent and types three seedlings were expanded by about 29 percent; types one and two rapeseed seedlings were reduced about 10 percent, and type three seedlings were expanded about 10 percent. In sum, after wheat and rapeseed entered wintering over, the proportion of type three seedlings expanded greatly, and this has greatly increased the difficulty of achieving a bumper crop for this year's mid-season crops. All areas must give this a high degree of attention.

Lieutenant Governor Meng Fulin forcefully pointed out that at present an important task of rural work is to immediately mobilize the masses to get a firm handle on field management for mid-season crops. He said that mid-season crops hold an important position in our province's agriculture, that the area of summer grain constitutes over 35 percent of the total annual grain area, and that its yield is about 30 percent of the total grain yield; rapeseed constitutes over 70 percent of the annual oil-bearing crop area, and its yield is over 80 percent of the total annual yield for oil-bearing crops. The situation for mid-season crop production not only greatly affects the whole

province's agricultural production, but also directly concerns whether or not the rural industrial structure will be able to adjust smoothly this year. Every year bumper harvests in mid-season crops have been a driving force. Consequently, if we wish to get a good handle at present on field management for mid-season crops, we must get a good handle on the key link of wresting a bumper agricultural harvest this year. All areas must do a conscientious investigation and analysis of the mid-season crop growth situation this year and study concrete methods for solving existing problems. Suit measures to local conditions and apply fertilizer on time. At present, we must spread the application of dry fertilizer, and after the Spring Festival, promptly carry out plowing under of green manure, and must also take care of foliage dressing for mid- and late season wheat and rapeseed as soon as possible. At the same, we must pay close attention to clearing out ditches, draining away water and preparatory work for preventing insect and disease damage. We must conscientiously sum up the lessons of the effects of insect and disease damage on mid-season crops, improve predictions for insect situations, carry out prevention and control measures at appropriate times, and control damage.

Lieutenant Governor Meng Fulin said that harvest situation for mid-season crops concerns the issue of all agricultural production, and agriculture, supply and marketing, agricultural administration transportation and other departments must all conscientiously foster thinking of serving agriculture and serving farmers, and with all their heart and soul do a good job in all production service work. Agricultural departments must organize technical cadres, penetrate into the first line of production and improve technical leadership; means of production departments must get a firm hold on organizing and carrying out the supply of chemical fertilizer, agricultural chemicals and other materials used in agriculture, and ensure the needs of mid-season field management; the agricultural bank must actively organize some loans; support farmers with inadequate production funds; the method of buying on credit can also be adopted for materials used in agriculture, to ensure they do not miss the agricultural season; we must determine specialists to be responsible for the field management of poor areas and poor households and give emphatic support in the areas of funding, chemical fertilizer and agricultural chemicals.

Lieutenant Governor Meng Fulin finally stressed that for areas that still have no way to wrest out a bumper harvest for mid-season crops through objective effort, we must arrange year-long crop rotation as soon as possible, do a good job in adjustment work as we exchange good varieties, work hard to supplement crop failures with bumper harvests, and guarantee the year round stable increase of grain yields.

12452

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ANHUI

'SPARK PLAN' IMPLEMENTATION REPORTED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jan 86 p 4

[Article: "Let Sparks Become a Prairie Blaze: Anhui Puts Into Effect Six 'Spark Plan' Projects"]

[Text] After approval by the State Council, "spark plans" organized by the State Science Commission were implemented which have spread to the entire nation over the course of the past year. This implementation gives a group of small and middle-sized enterprises, especially township and town enterprises, which have the potential for emulation and promotion, a "short, level, rapid" package S&T project (that is, one which has a short turnaround time for S&T commercialization, one which is adapted to their technical levels, and one which will show rapid economic returns) which links science, technology, and economics. Improvement in S&T levels for these small and middle-sized township and town enterprises and rural construction then becomes the basis for vigorous development of the rural economy.

Commission Chairman Song Jian [1345 0256] pointed out that "spark plans" have three concrete targets for the duration of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The first is to give short-term training to 250,000 young rural intellectuals and grassroots-level cadres each year in one or two branches of technology adapted to the locality. A second is get central, provincial, and municipal research departments to develop 100 integrated technological facilities for rural use and provide the countryside with batch processing. A third is to assist in the establishment of 500 small, model-technology township and town enterprises equipped with a whole panoply of technology, management demonstrations, and quality control and manufacturing techniques.

Combining the requirements of the Commission's "short, level, rapid" program with Anhui's local situation, the Anhui Scientific Commission began implementation of six such projects last year: an integrated technical development operation for the artificial reproduction, nurture, and stocking in lakes of crab fry; technological development of down manufacture; technological development of soy-sauce production totally through fermentation; development of health products made from fuiling; and laser optometry instruments. These projects were based upon major results in technical projects done during the Sixth 5-Year Plan. In addition, they helped open up development avenues for Anhui's aquatic fish, bird, and Chinese medicine resources.

While implementing the State Science Commission's new policy, the Anhui Commission has also most recently been enlisting energies rapidly to study and propose 100 technological development projects geared to the provinces small and middle-sized enterprises--especially those township and town enterprises with significant demonstrational and promotional value. After study and discussion in relevant areas, the commission formulated initial priorities for these projects: cultivation, processing, and freshness-preserving storage of aquatic products; technical development for feeding and comprehensive use of domestic animals; exploitative utilization of vegetable oils; technical development for beverages; processing of expensive medicinal materials and restorative foods; rural architectural technology; technical development for building materials and coordinated interiors; intensive processing and comprehensive utilization of foodstuffs; intensive processing and comprehensive utilization of cash crops; processing and comprehensive utilization of pelts; promotion and adaptation of new materials, etc. At the same time, the commission has arranged for 20 integrated technical facilities to meet the dire needs of township and town enterprise and have enlisted relevant departments to carry out batch processing. The equipment includes small-scale tea-leaf-processing machinery, small-scale-vacuum vegetable-dehydration equipment, small-scale equipment lines for beverage production, and farm cottage production machinery assemblies.

In order to develop knowledge among township and town enterprises and link them up with these "short, level, rapid" projects during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the Anhui Commission is planning to establish 20 S&T training bases throughout the province with a yearly quota to train 10,000 high school graduates per year for township and town enterprises, giving them access to specific production technology and entrepreneurial and managerial knowledge, so that they can become technological mainstays for these enterprises.

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## ANHUI

## AGRICULTURAL S&amp;T SHOULD MEET FARM PRODUCTION NEEDS

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jan 86 p 3

[Commentary by Wu Liangneng [0702 5328 5174] and Han Xiancong [7281 0341 5115]: "Agricultural S&T Workers Should Be Responsive to Needs of Farm Production Restructuring"]

[Text] As restructuring takes place in the makeup of rural production and the rural economy is further deregulated and revitalized, the establishment of a robust and sensibly constituted force of agricultural S&T workers and development of timely and efficient technical services and technical information has become an extremely urgent undertaking.

Since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Anhui's agricultural S&T force has developed and improved in size and quality. But this is still not enough when measured against the development of the rural economy. From the most recent surveys, three major issues concerning this force still await resolution.

1. Inadequate Numbers and Weakness at the Grassroots Level: In northern Anhui for example, which had 38.91 million mu of tilled land and a population of more than 21 million farmers at the end of 1984, there were a mere 2,585 technical people in the system for promotion of farm techniques—meaning each one to provide technical services to more than 15,000 mu. The crop-protection station in one Chaohu Prefecture county has seven agronomy cadres to provide the more than 600,000 mu of rice paddies and 200,000 mu of dry-land grains of various sorts with pestilence- and vermin-prevention services. When the vermin and pestilence season arrives, these workers must make tradeoffs; and this results in losses.

2. Senseless Structures and a Lack of Agricultural Talents: The first shortage is of talented crop cultivators. Estimates from the end of 1983 show that specialists in aquatic cultivation amounted to 5.62 percent of the province's agronomy workers. A few college and middle-school graduates have been added in the past 2 years; but this is far from meeting the needs of aquatic product development. Animal-disease inspections and immunizations are also a weak area at this time. A second shortage is in specialists in farm sideline processing and storage. A third shortage is in management specialists.



3. An Unstable Work Force, and Erosion as Technical Talents Leave the Field: In the past few years, there have been inadequate numbers of farm S&T specialists. Specialists have also been leaving the field. In Fuyang Prefecture, for instance, one county has lost more than 40 agricultural cadres at the assistant level or higher since 1983—one-half the total at those levels. From 1983 to the present, this prefecture has seen over 30 agronomists and veterinary doctors leave the farm population. The impact this has on technical work is great. When assignments are going out, the situation is always like this: The younger graduates do not dare take on assignments for lack of experience; the older technical personnel are unwilling to take on responsibilities for health and other reasons, and the most able middle-aged mainstays who would be glad to shoulder responsibility on their own are leaving the farm and thus do not.

Overall, continued development of a strong work force of agricultural S&T specialists while restructuring rural production is not only necessary, but urgent. From the standpoint of Anhui, stress should be focused on the following aspects of the task:

1. Adopt Versatile Measures To Expand Avenues for Talent: Rural economic development requires talents of many kinds and many levels of proficiency. Single-minded reliance on specialized state institutes to nurture these talents is inadequate. We should have a method which walks on two legs. At the same time as the state institutes are cultivating their quota of talents, we should vigorously develop rural intellectual resources. Statistics show that Anhui's countryside has 5 million educated youth in high and junior high schools. Diverse measures should be adopted to provide directed technical training to these educated youth returning to their villages. The aquatic products section of the Xuancheng administrative office and the agricultural section of the Chaohu administrative office have this year conducted a trial which has gone a long way toward promoting agricultural and fishery techniques.
2. Draft Sensible plans for Restructuring Production Arrangements: During the Seventh Five-Year Plan, restructuring of rural production will develop both intensively and extensively. This will require the responsive restructuring of the makeup of agriculture to nurture agricultural S&T specialists. Therefore, education departments should draft middle- and long-range plans for restructuring specialized establishments. In the short term, they should set up specialties in such urgently needed areas of agriculture as processing of farm and livestock products, transportation, and warehousing. At the same time, they should increase specialization of subjects that lack personnel such as agricultural financial accounting and rural business management. Traditional farming should be transformed in, for example, agronomy, crop protection, veterinary medicine, and agronomical specialties to include management of the farm economy, knowledge of computers, and cultivation of orchards and truck crops. Plant-protection specialties should include chemical pesticides and veterinary knowledge. Animal husbandry should include sanitary inspections, assay of feeds, and cultivation of cash crops.

3. Expand Technical Training and Renew the Composition of Knowledge:  
(1) Middle-school and college graduates of the fifties and sixties should be given the opportunity to refresh their knowledge through such methods as short-term training sessions, technical symposia, and fixed self-study terms.  
(2) Middle-aged and younger professional technical personnel should be allotted time in planned groups to take classes or to study and do surveys outside the organization to open up their perspectives and supplement them with new knowledge.

4. Further Implement Policies To Deal with Intellectuals: First of all, the various directives raised by the central leadership prior to the 13th National CPC Congress on complete implementation of the work on policies covering intellectuals should be faithfully effected; and those problems which still have not been implemented among agricultural technical personnel--especially with regard to formulating special policies, such as floating wages for such personnel--should be conscientiously resolved. Second, living difficulties in the villages for these workers should be realistically dealt with, along with problems in sending their children to schools or to find employment.

5. Reform S&T Management systems: Under current conditions, this means integrating departments and localities, implementing multilevel management, and expanding appropriately the personnel prerogatives of farm departments. In the future, government or other units in actual need to requisition agricultural S&T personnel should, depending on the situation, first seek the opinion of the agricultural department in an orderly fashion, so as to avoid creating an unfavorable impact on agricultural technology work.

12303/9835  
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ANHUI

ISSUES IN SWINE PROCUREMENT ADDRESSED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by Yu Lei [0060 7191]: "On the Issue of Instituting Contract Purchase Quotas For Live Hog Procurement"]

[Text] In 1985 Anhui Province abolished assigned procurement of live hogs, instituting contract purchase quotas instead. During the past year, a marked resurgence has taken place in the raising of live hogs in the province's rural villages; the pork shortages in town and village markets has moderated; prices are basically stable; and the people's livelihood has improved further.

We must realize, nevertheless, that the change of assigned live hog procurement to contract purchase quotas is a major reform. Some places lacked a proper appreciation of the importance of this reform. As a result, they did not devote sufficient attention to it nor did they carry it out vigorously. Some problems still remain with instituting live hog contract purchase quotas. During 1985, live hog contract purchase quotas for the whole province were for only 1.6 million head. This is a long way from making the most of the guiding function of state-owned businesses, from protecting the personal interests of hog raising households, and from doing a good job of planning market supplies of pork. Unless firm action is taken at once to correct this situation, the enthusiasm of hog raising households will certainly be dampened.

The change from assigned procurement to contract purchase quotas for live hogs represents a change from command style planning to guidance style planning and from administrative methods of direct control to the use of economic and legal methods of indirect control. Even though the methods and the means are different, the goal remains better development of the rural commodity economy and assuring that needs of town and village people's livelihoods are met. If one supposes that a liberalization of hog procurement means there is no need for plans, that matters can be allowed to take their own course, and that there is no need to ask the whys or wherefores, then that will pose definite difficulties and place obstacles in the way of our carrying out of plans and fulfillment of quotas. During 1985 some jurisdictions did not conscientiously carry out live hog contract procurement, with the result that procurement was unplanned. During peak seasons, hog raising households rushed to sell their hogs. The pressure on purchasing units was too great, making it difficult for peasants to sell their hogs. During the slack season when there were few hogs

offered for sale, procurement departments and abattoirs were hard put to find hogs to offer for sale. Consequently, the fluctuations in the market price of pork were too great. In addition, because of the failure to institute programs for feeding hogs, for epidemic disease prevention, for procurement, and for standards, hog raising peasant households felt that hog raising was risky and no profit could be made from it. Their enthusiasm for raising hogs declined, impairing development of hog raising. State financial revenues also suffered as large numbers of hogs that were removed from inventory fell into the hands of commercial outfits, both those licensed and those unlicensed to slaughter. Furthermore, some jurisdictions did not police tax collections very strictly and a large amount of revenue sources slipped away. In 1985, Huaiyuan County removed 117,000 hogs from inventory, but state-owned businesses purchased only 35,000 head. This single instance denied the county treasury several hundred thousand yuan in revenue.

Genuinely good performance in contract procurement quotas for live hogs requires attention to the solution of the following several problems:

First, procurement quota contracts have to be carried out down to the household level. In 1985, some places only assigned procurement quota figures level by level to districts and villages; they did not really assign them to peasant households. Now, under direction of local governments, vocational departments must spare no effort to contract responsibility tract by tract and sign contracts with each and every peasant household. The contract should explicitly state the time when the hogs are to be supplied and should be secured by certain economic measures in order to maintain the seriousness of the contract.

Second, a price should be set for the contract procurement. A contract without a price is an incomplete contract. It is neither able to guarantee the peasant household's ordinary interests, nor is it able to guarantee the legal rights of the procurement unit. Since changes are fairly great in pork market supply and demand, procurement contracts may set a price spread on the basis of the local situation. During the slack season when few hogs are available, the price may rise; during the peak season when there are many hogs, the price may fall. However, the hog raising household has to be assured of receiving a minimum protected price.

Third, a supply of fodder for feeding the hogs has to be assured. Whether or not agreements to provide fodder are honored has a bearing on whether the people will have confidence in the Party's policies. In the past, usually a fodder coupon was issued to the peasant household after selling each hog, but fodder was not supplied at once, and some jurisdictions could not insure supply. Nowadays, some jurisdictions have adopted a method whereby once a procurement contract has been signed, the hog raising household may buy fodder in advance upon presentation of the procurement contract and be assured of a source of fodder. This has been very much welcomed by the peasants.

Fourth is a conscientious job of epidemic prevention and treatment of disease, insuring the honoring of procurement contracts. During 1985, Zhoukou Village in Meiqiao Township, Huaiyuan County instituted the contracting of epidemic prevention. Only four out of 646 hogs died, and this included two hogs owned

by a peasant household that did not want to contract epidemic prevention. Practice has shown that contracting of epidemic prevention is a genuinely feasible measure for preventing hog diseases, and all jurisdictions should spread the practice as their circumstances dictate.

The whole year's work depends on a good start in the spring. In order to insure an increase in the amount of fodder available for the feeding of hogs in 1986 and to insure that the people in towns and villages have enough pork, all jurisdiction should make sure to carry out contract procurement right down to the individual household level.

9432

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ANHUI

INVESTMENT IN DEVELOPMENT OF XINJIANG GRAZING LANDS

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 86 p 1

[Article: "Anhui Is Investing in the Development of Xinjiang Grazing Land; Xinjiang Will Make Yearly Payments in Wool"]

[Text] Based on information from the ECONOMIC REFERENCE, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region has recently signed a contract with Anhui Province. Anhui will supply 8 million yuan to Xinjiang and help to develop grazing land and livestock production. Xinjiang will make yearly payments in wool.

This contract specifies that Anhui will provide 5 million yuan to Gongliu County and 3 million yuan to Fangcao Lake farm. Within an area of several hundred thousand mu of grazing land, Anhui will help them with irrigation, improvement of grazing land, and construction of facilities for livestock production. In this way livestock production will be accelerated. The county and the farm will use the wool produced to make yearly payments.

In recent years the wool and woolen textile industries have developed very rapidly in many areas of China. Shortages of wool have increased, but the potential of the livestock industry in several large livestock-producing areas has not been fully realized.

Anhui's investment will help Xinjiang to develop its grazing land and establishes a long-term stable and reliable base for industrial raw material in Xinjiang. (They also plan to expand the size of the investment and coordination in the future.) In this way the development of the wool and woolen textile industries in Anhui will have a stable foundation. As far as Xinjiang is concerned, it has provided the resources required for livestock production. The development of livestock production will be accelerated, and the living standard in the region will improve.

Information provided by the grazing land administrator in the livestock section of the autonomous region indicates that Xinjiang's wool production would increase greatly if Xinjiang could obtain additional funds from other provinces to improve half of the existing 600 million mu of grazing land. Three hundred million mu of good grazing land can support 300 million sheep.

13015/9435  
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ANHUI

BRIEFS

SILK OUTPUT GROWTH REPORTED--During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, Anhui's silkworm and mulberry production have achieved pleasing results. Last year, the province's total silkworm cocoon output reached 171,000 dan, a growth of more than 186.9 percent over 1978. The yield of cocoons per mu of mulberry rose from 18.5 kilograms in 1983 to 25.5 kilograms. The main reasons for this growth in Anhui's mulberry and silkworm cocoon production during the Sixth 5-Year Plan are as follows. First is the liberalization policy and the implementation of the responsibility system in mulberry fields; second is that concerned departments made concerted efforts to work together, giving active support in technology, finance and materials, and did good work in pre-, during, and post-production service work; and third is they have adjusted the distribution of silkworm cocoon and mulberry production, and improved capital construction for silkworm cocoons and mulberry. In the past few years, in accordance with the principle of suiting measures to local conditions and concentrating appropriately, and in line with consolidating, improving and actively developing the silkworm districts of western and southern Anhui, they have actively and steadily developed the hilly silkworm districts in the Chang Jiang-Huai He region, restored development in the Huaibei silkworm district, and paid close attention to the rational distribution of silkworm cocoon and mulberry production, making preliminary changes in the scattered, dispersed situation of cultivating mulberry and raising silkworm cocoons of the past. At present, the area of mulberry fields in the western and southern silkworm districts is about 80 percent of the province's total mulberry field area, and silkworm cocoon production is about 87 percent, creating a regional advantage for silkworm cocoon production. [Text] [Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jan 86 p 3] 12452

CSO: 4007/254

BEIJING

# VEGETABLE PRODUCTION IN SUBURBS REPORTED UP

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Yufang [3769 3768 5364]]

[Text] In order to allow the people of both city and countryside to eat fresh vegetables in the winter, farmers in the close-in suburbs are actively developing protected production and increasing market supplies.

According to incomplete statistics of concerned departments at the beginning of December, the protected areas in Fengtai, Chaoyang, Haidian, Shihjingshan, and the state farm system alone reached 27,700 mu, a increase in area over last year. This year the protected area makes up 15 percent of the total vegetable field area. Since winter began, fresh vegetables from the protected land, such as celery and rapeseed, have already continuously gone on the market, and by March of next year, the amount on sale could reach 72 million jin, a considerable increase over the same period in the first year of protected production.

There have been changes in the composition of the food eaten by people, along with the continual improvement in their standard of living, and in particular, the demand for fresh vegetables in winter has grown greater and greater. In order to develop protected production and increase the supply of fresh winter vegetables, the municipal government and concerned departments are planning for winter vegetable production while getting a good handle on autumn production, and they have formulated relevant policies in line with the ideological concerns of vegetable growing farmers, and have also explained their intentions to vegetable growing farmers, and so motivated their enthusiasm, and promoted the development of protected production. Last year, Fengtai District's protected production area was 5,860 mu, the largest protected production area for winter vegetables in the close-in suburbs. This year, they have continued to give full play to the advantages of this old vegetable growing area, exploiting its potential, fully utilizing various facilities and using every means to increase the protected area. Even though there are various types of contracts, some vegetable growing farmers plant a lot and report little, and they have also already carried out protected production on over 8,500 mu, more than 50 percent larger than the area last year, and it now constitutes about one-third of the protected area in the close-in suburbs.

Vegetable farmers pay heed to and study the vegetable market and produce in accordance with demand. In Chaoyang District, where the foundation for winter vegetable production is rather poor, they are actively developing protected production and have now already carried it out in 5,000 mu. According to a survey of some specialized vegetable farmers, there is still a trend for continuing protected production, and they estimate that they will increase the area by 1,450 mu. On a foundation of 4,500 mu of protected area already implemented, the state farm bureau system is going to further increase small and medium-size shed production, and the area could reach 1,600 mu, and it will supply the city with a lot of leafy vegetables. In the past, the utilization ratio of large sheds was generally about 60 percent, but this year vegetable farmers have energetically striven to raise it to about 80 percent, and in this way, the 9,000 mu of large sheds in the close-in suburbs can increase cultivated area by 1,200 mu. In order to satisfy the demands of the city's people for various varieties, vegetable farmers are going all out to plant more celery, garlic chives, cucumber, tomatoes and various leafy vegetables that the people like.

The amount of celery supplied this winter and spring could be 10 million jin more than last year, and the amount of garlic chives going on the market between New Year's day and the Spring Festival will be double that of last year.

12452

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11 June 1986

## FUJIAN

## GRAIN PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS DISCUSSED

Beijing NONGYE JISHU JINGJI [ECONOMICS FOR AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY] in Chinese  
No 1, Jan 86 pp 21-24

[Article by Chen Feitian [7115 7378 1131], Fujian Rural Development Research  
Center: "Grain Problems and Solutions in Fujian"]

[Text] Fujian is a grain-deficient province: grain problems limit the speed and scale of economic growth and of readjustments in rural industrial composition. How to resolve grain problems is our most crucial issue of common concern. Many comrades have advanced different views of this matter, and it has provoked quite widespread and intense controversy. There are three major ideas espoused: the first is the argument for "grain self-sufficiency"; the second is the argument to "cast off the burden of grain self-sufficiency"; and the third is the argument to "stand essentially on our own in Fujian, but to suitably expand transfers from outside."

As for "grain self-sufficiency," there is very little possibility that it can be attained, and it presents many disadvantages. In the 35 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China Fujian has always sought to gradually attain grain self-sufficiency. But historical facts tell us that not only can we not attain self-sufficiency, but the size of our grain deficiency grows ever larger. On the surface we see that there have been 6 years of net outward grain movement from Fujian, and there have been 12 years in which purchases have exceeded sales. But in reality this was brought about by decreasing the level of essential peasant grain rations; it was a sham purporting to show that we were more than self-sufficient. Fujian has a large population and scarce arable land: right now per capita ownership is a mere 0.73 mu. In the wake of an increasing population and constantly expanding capital construction and nonagricultural land use, it is projected that by the year 2000 our total population will reach more than 32 million and arable land will be under 0.60 mu per capita. Figured at 800 jin per capita, we will then need 25.6 billion jin of grain. If the unit grain yield rises from the current 562 jin to 800 jin we will still need to sow 32 million mu of grain: 1.75 million mu more than the area actually sown in 1984. This idea and practice will inevitably affect the readjustment of rural industrial composition and the development of natural and economic advantages.



Overemphasis on "complete grain self-sufficiency" can only lead us to follow and get stuck on the same old disastrous road of "grain as the main policy." This would be harmful.

As for "casting off the burden of grain self-sufficiency," this is also inappropriate. First of all, this formulation easily gives people the wrong impression so that they downplay the major fundamental role of grain, slack off on grain production, and put grain production at odds with diversified economic development. Second, the core of this "cast off" argument is that we should rely on a large volume of imports (including transfers in from outside the province) to resolve Fujian's grain problems. This idea is seriously out of touch with the actual situation in Fujian and poses a great danger for the following reasons: 1. Fujian's relatively weak economic base and poorly developed transportation have a major impact on the inward movement of goods and materials important to the national economy and people's livelihood. In addition to grain, this includes coal, petroleum, phosphate rock, chemical fertilizer, iron and steel, and so forth. If we further expand transfers of grain from outside the province, the load will be too much for the Yingtian-Xiamen Railway line; if we expand foreign imports, port loading and unloading capacity will be unequal to the task. 2. Volume imports and transfers of grain into Fujian present too great a financial load: transferring 100 million jin of grain means a burden of 11 million yuan on public finances. If we import grain from abroad we face the problem of foreign exchange payments. 3. Imported grain is primarily wheat, a variety which does not suit us, and the masses are unaccustomed to it. In addition, if we increase the ratio of wheat consumption we will inevitably run into two problems: first, we will have wheat storage, processing, and marketing problems; second, an increase in people's cash expenditures will ultimately affect wage levels. 4. Grain is a strategic material: imperialism frequently employs grain as a strategic weapon to exert various pressures on importing nations. This is particularly so now, when the world grain market is extraordinarily complex and conflicts are extremely intense. One superpower possesses a vast amount of grain and nearly monopolizes the world grain market; another superpower is seriously short of grain and rushes to purchase grain in volume; and the populations of certain third world countries are skyrocketing so that their grain shortages grow worse every day. The contradiction between supply and demand for grain in the world will grow more and more intense.

The author believes that to solve Fujian's grain problems we must stand essentially on our own within the province and emphasize self-reliance, but we must suitably expand supplementary transfers in from outside. What kind of concept is this, to stand essentially on our own in Fujian? It means to rely on Fujian itself to take care of the grain ration, seed grain, grain stores, and basic feed grain; while additional feed grain, grain for industrial and commercial use, and foreign trade grain can be made up through gradual expansion of transfers in from outside. Specifically, of Fujian's entire grain requirement, 80 percent should be satisfied by the province itself through expanded grain production and extensive exploitation of new food resources, and 20 percent should be satisfied through cooperation with other provinces and through imports. This means that by the end of the century we will need to transfer in approximately 4 to 5 billion jin of grain per year.

In the near future we will basically maintain or top the existing grain transfer level, but with improving transportation we will suitably increase some transfers of grain into Fujian. The advantages of this method are as follows: 1. Because we will stand essentially on our own in Fujian, the fundamental grain needs of the people and the national economy will be guaranteed. In case the international situation deteriorates, the world grain market tightens up, or transportation channels become blocked, we will not have to passively accept the situation because of our inability to transfer in grain. 2. We will be able to make reasonable arrangements in the proportional relationship between grain and cash crops, move to suit measures to local conditions, and accomplish rational distribution. This will allow grain and cash crops to develop in harmony and will promote simultaneous advances in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sidelines, and fishery. 3. We will be able to maintain significant resilience: when it is advantageous to import grain, given that transportation is assured, we can grow fewer grain crops and grow more of certain cash crops that confer prominent advantages. The reverse is also true. 4. We can make full use of the world grain market: we can export certain top-quality paddy and processed grain products and import certain low-priced miscellaneous food grains and feed, we can achieve an import-export economy, and we can stimulate foreign grain trade. In short, grain problems affect national stability and overall national economic growth, and must not be treated lightly.

The way to resolve Fujian's grain problems is, on the one hand, to stand essentially on our own in Fujian, continue to stress grain production, concentrate our efforts on increasing unit yields, and strive to make some improvement in overall grain output; and, on the other hand, to actively bring about the conditions for expanding inward grain transfers. In terms of policies and steps to be taken, we must accomplish the following points:

I. We must readjust the grain pricing system and preserve enthusiasm among grain farmers. The basic reason for the current decline in enthusiasm for grain cultivation is that income therefrom is low. Grain prices currently in effect reflect neither value nor the supply and demand relationship. In reality, the proportional grain procurement price now in effect is still a composite average price taken from the state monopoly purchase price and the price of extra-monopoly grain, though pricing has been opened up on other agricultural products one after another. This makes for an even greater disparity in price ratios between grain, which was already priced on the low side, and aquatic products, forestry products, and other cash-crop goods.

Simultaneously, due to the rising price of material used in agricultural production, cash earnings from grain cultivation are growing smaller and smaller. A typical survey, conducted in August of 1985 by the Fujian Agricultural Office, investigated Longhai and Nanjing Counties and found that net per-mu income from grain falls far short of that earned from other agricultural crops: wheat earns 14 yuan, paddy earns 138 yuan, peanuts earn 106 yuan, sugarcane earns 244 yuan, melons earn 293 yuan, lotus seed earns 380 yuan, bananas earn 1,196 yuan, and vegetables earn as much as 2,937 yuan per mu. There are two ways of resolving this problem: the first is to open up grain pricing and allow the law of value to exercise its regulatory function, thereby improving enthusiasm among grain farmers; the second is to have the

state and collectives provide grain farmers with the necessary subsidies, thus increasing the latter's cash earnings. Seeing that large-scale increases in grain prices affect the overall state of the national economy, in the near future we should rely on public subsidies to arouse enthusiasm among grain farmers. Moreover, we should provide support in credit, materials, and other areas to resolve grain farmers' practical problems. However, as we gradually get deeper into national economic reform we should progressively open up grain pricing so that farmers engaged in grain production can also earn a reasonable income and so that stable grain expansion can be assured.

II. Our focus in expanding grain production should be on improving unit yields. As our reform of rural industrial composition develops in depth and as construction in small cities and towns expands rapidly, we inevitably must also gradually reduce certain grain growing areas. Therefore, in future grain production development Fujian must take the path toward gradual reduction in grain growing area, but active improvement in unit yields. We seek to achieve a much more rapid rate of increase in unit grain yields than our rate of decrease in grain growing area, so that a sustained growth trend will be maintained in gross grain yield. Specifically, by 1990 grain growing area should be maintained at 28 million mu, unit yield should measure 643 jin, and gross output should total 18 billion jin; by the year 2000 grain growing area can be held at 26.5 million mu, unit yield may measure 790 jin, and gross output may total 21 billion jin. Naturally this will be extraordinarily difficult, because in Fujian there is very little cultivated grain land on which stable yields can be maintained despite drought or excessive rain, very low resistance to natural disasters, a great deal of land that produces low or moderate yields, and a very obvious instability and imbalance in grain production. However, precisely because we have a lot of land that produces low or moderate yields, and because existing unit yield levels are low, Fujian has enormous potential for improving unit yields. In the last 2 years Fujian began the key task of joint cooperation on low-yield and moderate-yield land, and our experience verifies that it is possible to transform such land to increase yield by 200 jin per mu.

III. In readjusting grain and cash crop distributions we should observe the principle of adopting measures suited to local conditions. On cultivated land that is unsuited to grain growing, but that is suitable for developing forestry, animal husbandry, or fishery industries, we must adopt a policy of "retreat" to withdraw resolutely from cultivation and restore forests, orchards, livestock, and aquatic life. In commodity grain producing areas suited to grain cultivation, especially commodity grain base counties, we must adopt a policy of "stability": we must stabilize grain growing area and work hard to improve unit yields. On cultivated land unsuited to grain growing but suitable for planting cash crops we must adopt a policy of "change" and resolutely switch to cash crop cultivation. In regions suited both to grain growing and to cash crop cultivation, to determine which to plant we must proceed with a viewpoint that integrates overall need with market demand. Specifically with respect to the Xiamen Special Economic Zone, the open city of Fuzhou and its environs, and the Xiamen-Tongan-Quanzhou triangle, we should adopt more flexible policies and more effective measures to expand transfers of grain into Fujian. Given that the balance of grain supply and demand is assured, we should permit these regions to constrict their grain growing areas



significantly and actively expand cultivation of vegetables, flowers and plants, and certain competitive cash crops, all of which are in demand on the domestic and international market and bring high cash returns. They should fully exploit their natural and social economic advantages and establish a new industrial structure composed of trade, industry, and agriculture.

IV. We must conscientiously intensify construction of commodity grain base counties. There are now 21 commodity grain base counties in Fujian that, in addition to supplying commodity grain for themselves, also provide the province with 800 to 900 million jin of commodity grain. In pace with the open door policy and the development of productive regionalization, specialization, and socialization in Fuzhou and the Xiamen-Tongan-Quanzhou triangle, we should make corresponding adjustments in existing commodity grain base counties. We should abolish the status of commodity grain base county in open Changle, Longhai, and Tongpu Counties, and promote the establishment of a "trade-industry-agriculture" production structure in those places. At the same time, we should actively develop counties that have fairly good grain production bases, a certain productive potential, and a relatively large quantity of commodity grain, and make them new commodity grain base counties. Right now we provide too little support for commodity grain base counties and some of the economic policies now in effect are disadvantageous to production development in commodity grain bases. In the future our major means of expanding grain production should be through intensified commodity grain base construction.

To successfully construct commodity grain bases the state must first earmark a certain investment to be focused on the project, particularly in capital construction on farmland. We must achieve multipurpose uses for mountains, waterways, farmland, forests, roads, and villages, and we must transform low- and moderate-yield land, improve production conditions, and raise unit yields. Second, we must employ modern industry to equip agriculture in base counties, and we must opt to develop agricultural mechanization and rural electrification. Third, we must send a significant number of skilled agricultural scientists and technicians to base counties and use advanced scientific, technological, and management methods to expand grain production. Fourth, we must support industrial construction in base counties, particularly construction of grain processing industries, and organize them into joint enterprises that merge agriculture, industry, and commerce into an organic whole. Fifth, to meet production and living requirements among resident farmers, we must give grain base counties priority access to high-quality chemical fertilizers, other production goods and materials, and scarce, widely sought industrial products. Sixth, we must stimulate commodity circulation and resolve "grain-selling problems."

V. We must actively improve transportation and gradually expand grain transfers into Fujian. Transportation shortages are the major factor limiting solutions to Fujian's grain problems. Although Fujian is a grain-poor province, nevertheless many townships and villages have had "grain-selling problems." The state can provide Fujian with grain assistance, but because we have limited transport capacity it is difficult to move the grain into the province. Therefore, we must adopt effective measures and work hard to solve our transportation shortages. We must adopt methods that unite the state,

collectives, and individuals; domestic and outside funds; and waterways, land routes, and airways to develop multilevel, multichannel, multifarious types of transportation. In particular we must energetically expand ocean shipping and inland water transport and simultaneously develop large, medium, and small ships. Coastal prefectures and cities must establish their own ocean shipping fleets. We must vigorously promote the growth of people-to-people transportation, encourage the masses to go in for nongovernment cargo vehicles and fleets in a big way, and urge peasants to use their own funds or pool funds to build bridges and port docks.

At the same time as they actively improve transportation, open coastal counties and cities from Fuzhou to Dongshan should, based on needs and possibilities, gradually expand inward grain transfers and work hard to enlarge growing areas devoted to agricultural and sideline products in demand on the international market. So doing, they will progressively establish an industrial structure composed of trade, industry, and agriculture. Our principle should be that the pace of readjustments in planting composition should be keyed to the amount of grain it is possible to transfer into Fujian. Cash crop development must be balanced with grain production, procurement, transport, and sales, and readjustment of industrial composition must proceed in step with resolution of grain problems. We must launch more multichannel, multilevel grain farming operations involving the state, collectives, and individuals together. We must support farmers opening up rice markets and grain businesses, and simultaneously we must encourage grain-producing provinces to start up rice markets and grain businesses in Fujian's grain-poor regions. This not only may stimulate grain circulation, solve transport difficulties, and alleviate the burden on the state, it will also hasten the pace and extent of readjustment in Fujian's industrial composition.

VI. We must augment our macroeconomic control and management of grain problems. Grain problems are major matters that affect our overall situation and we absolutely cannot lower our guard to the slightest degree. Leaders at all levels should maintain a clear head about grain problems. Leaders must keep a "grain ledger" in their heads, and institute an overall balance between the state of demand and the state of production, procurement, transport, and sales of grain in their own prefectures and counties. They must make a complete appraisal of "natural disasters and human misfortunes" that might occur and have reliable contingency plans. The state grain sector must assess the overall situation and take a mainstream role to actively stimulate market grain business, utilize the mechanism of market regulation, and put pricing in order. They should make this their major economic lever and principle means of guiding and regulating agricultural production. In cities, towns, and grain collection and distribution centers we must gradually establish various kinds of grain trading centers, wholesale markets, and warehouses, and we must unblock circulation channels, stimulate grain businesses, and guarantee grain supplies.

In sum, readjusting and building a new rural industrial composition is a long-term, complicated task. We absolutely must not act with undue haste or handle matters arbitrarily. In our current readjustment of rural industrial composition, we should adopt a positive, safe attitude and conscientiously carry out a policy to "begin the battle cautiously, seeking and attaining



victory." Based on the situation in Fujian, the focus of our revisions in rural industrial composition should be a close reading of our natural conditions and development of rural industry and tertiary industry. The pace and scale of readjustments in planting composition should be decided based on the quantity of grain transferred into Fujian. Because the amount of grain transferred into Fujian is also limited by factors of transportation, processing, storage, financial budgeting, and foreign exchange payment, we must look at the entire situation and strike an overall balance. To resolve Fujian's grain problems we should adopt a policy that relies primarily on provincial growth in grain production, with suitable secondary expansion of grain transfers into the province.

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GUANGDONG

STABLE, COORDINATED DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL ECONOMY URGED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by Lan Fangli [5663 5364 2621]]

[Text] The party Central Committee and State Council pointed out in their plan for rural work in 1986 that "the general demand of 1986 rural work is to carry out policies, reform thoroughly, improve production conditions, organize pre- and post-production services, and promote the continued stable and coordinated development of the rural economy." This demand is feasible, extremely suited to the actual conditions of Guangdong's countryside, and we must conscientiously carry it out.

The demand that the rural economy continue stable, coordinated development in the new year is well founded and necessary, and it also can be realized. This is because Guangdong's situation was very good last year, yet there are also some problems. By following this demand, we both can develop a wonderful situation and also can solve existing problems. In 1985, both the province of Guangdong and the nation as a whole reformed the monopoly procurement system, adjusted the rural industrial structure, enabled production to develop further, enlivened circulation, and improved living standards, on the foundation of having implemented the responsibility system. Last year, in spite of the fact that Guangdong met with rather severe natural disasters, agricultural production still had a good harvest, and the total output value for agriculture reached 18 billion yuan, a 7-percent increase over the previous year. There was overall growth in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery. Aside from a reduction in grain production of several billion jin, there was an overall increase in other agricultural products, and some increased quite a lot. Compared to the previous year, sugar cane increased 28 percent, fruit increased 36 percent, and pond-raised fish increased 11 percent. With funding difficulties, rural enterprises still increased 42.1 percent. With the development of a diverse economy, secondary industries, and tertiary industries, farmers' income has also increased dramatically, and the per capita annual income could reach about 495 yuan, a 16.4-percent increase over the previous year. This is to say that through several years of reform, Guangdong's rural economy has emerged from last year's extremely unbalanced situation to a new era of continued, stable, coordinated development, and we should have full confidence in realizing this year's general demand for rural work.

Of course, there are also some problems. For example, the reduction in grain production is a problem. The reason for reduced grain production is multifaceted. One reason is severe natural disasters, which are hard to combat. A second is that we have made great strides in adjusting the rural industrial structure and reduced the area sown to grain by over 5 million mu. A third is that due to the high cost of grain production and the low income, the grain growing enthusiasm of some farmers has fallen and their management has gotten lax. A fourth is agricultural investment has dropped, and the water conservancy facilities in farm fields has become antiquated and fallen into disrepair, directly affecting grain production. A fifth is that the recognition of the guiding principle that makes agriculture the foundation is quite weak, and in recent years the sound of "you can't become rich without industry" and "you can't enliven the economy without commerce" are louder than the sound of "you can't be stable without agriculture." Some people even feel that the word "agriculture" comes last in the expression "trade, industry and agriculture" because agriculture is not important. Through an analysis of the various reasons for the reduction in grain production, we can show that carrying out policies, reforming thoroughly, improving production conditions, and organizing pre- and post-production services are absolutely necessary.

If we wish to enable the rural economy to continue stable coordinated development, then we must do well in the following areas of work.

We must place agriculture in the proper position and get a good handle on grain production. The development of the national economy is based on agriculture. This not only reflects economic laws, but natural laws as well, and we must resolutely and unshakably make this a long-term strategic guiding principle. And "by no means relax in grain production, and actively develop a diversified economy" is the fundamental guiding principle for leading the farmers. Throughout the whole national economy, we must correctly handle the relationship between agriculture and other fields. Within agriculture, we must correctly handle the relationship between grain production and a diversified economy, which mutually promote each other. To emphasize grain production is certainly not to say that we can neglect a diversified economy and return to the old path of solely engaging in grain production. Experience shows that the old path by no means achieved the goal of increasing grain production, but on the contrary, created a stagnant situation in agriculture. There are many places which developed a diversified economy, and which developed forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, etc., and grain production greatly accelerated. Yet we must never take grain production lightly, but must keep a good grip on it. If we don't get on top of grain production, then we will not be able to solve the food problem, and this would inevitably affect the development of the diversified economy and other fields.

Based on the actual situation in Guangdong, we should stabilize the area that is presently sown to grain. In adjusting the structure of agricultural production, we should advance into neglected mountains, neglected slopes, neglected waters and shoals, open up new realms of production, and use the advantages of our province's many mountains, broad waters and long coastline to go into developmental production in a big way, and set up a large number of commodity bases of different types and with different characteristics, including commodity grain bases.

Rely on science and technology and strive to increase inputs. The Seventh 5-Year Plan requires that the total grain output reach 900 billion jin, maintaining a per capita average of about 800 jin. This is a new stepping stone, and as long as we rely on science, increase inputs, improve per-unit yield, and stabilize area appropriately, then we will be able to guarantee it. If Guangdong's per capita grain is to reach the level of 800 jin, then in the same way, it can only be done if we rely on science and increase inputs. We must increase inputs into agriculture, taking a part of each financial administrative level to use in capital construction for agriculture, and must also support agricultural production more in the areas of chemical fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, and other means of production, the "three big materials," diesel oil for agricultural use, foreign exchange used for agriculture, etc., so that there will be a stable foundation for the development of the whole province's economy. Agricultural development is making greater and greater demands on science and technology. In order to enhance science and technology work in agriculture, we must further implement policies, and mobilize the enthusiasm of the many agricultural science workers; we must enhance the cooperation of the provincial, city and county agricultural science departments, and created a strong, effective network of science and research, testing and popularization in Guangdong; we must pay particular attention to setting up sound technology extension stations at the township level, so that they can play an even better role in service to production.

Thoroughly carry out reform and do a good job in the realm of circulation. For the past few years, we have been carrying out reform in the rural economic system, but we are far from arriving at our set objective, and we must uphold reform, and thoroughly reform. We must continue to perfect the two level operational system combining centralization and decentralization of the regional cooperative organizations that were in place, strengthen management of land, contracts and finance and develop business services; areas that are economically developed can summarize their experience in popularizing specialized cooperative service organizations, making sound township and village agricultural economic service stations, developing technical and business service and necessary management work, and so help rural households improve economic results. One conspicuous rural problem is that circulation does not flow smoothly. We must increase new channels of circulation and new commercial forms to solve this problem. Now, many counties and prefectures have set up relationships with other provinces for jointly managing hogs and grain, and results have been good. This experience is very much worthy of summarization and popularization.

In developing rural enterprises, we must uphold the principle of using industry to boost agriculture. The development of rural enterprises is suited to national and to provincial conditions, and this is the only route that the countryside can follow. Within a very few short years, the output value of the nation's rural enterprises has reached over 200 billion yuan, absorbed 60 million laborers, overcome the difficulties of limited land, surplus labor and insufficient funds and has found an effective path for establishing new relationships between the city and the countryside. In the past few years, Guangdong's rural enterprises have developed very rapidly, taken care of 4 million rural laborers, had a total output value in excess of 18 billion yuan,

and have already become an important new economic power for the people of the province and nation and an important mainstay for the rural economy. Consequently, we must continue to develop while suiting measures to local conditions. The implementation of the principle of using industry to boost agriculture is mainly for the purpose of adjusting how much grain and how many other cash crops are grown in agriculture, and adjusting the matter of there being too much of a disparity in earnings between engaging in agriculture and engaging in secondary and tertiary industries, in order to mobilize the enthusiasm of the farmers for growing grain. At the same time, we must encourage farmers to put more into agriculture and improve the production conditions for agriculture.

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11 June 1986

## HEBEI

## PROVINCE SUPPLIES BEIJING, TIANJIN WITH PORK

Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] For the past year, proceeding from the thought of "serve Beijing, enrich Hebei," the area of Hebei surrounding Beijing has emphasized the development of lean hog production and actively linking up circulation channels with Beijing and Tianjin, and from January through October of last year, 965,000 head of hogs were brought into Beijing and Tianjin. Of these, most were lean hogs. Recently, they learned from a national conference for exchanging experience in lean hog production that Beijing and Tianjin are from 2.5 to 3 million head short of lean hogs annually, and they plan to use the 30 counties surrounding the two cities to gradually establish a lean hog base. By 1990, they will be able to supply Beijing and Tianjin with 3 million head of lean hogs annually, averaging 100,000 per county. As long as Beijing and Tianjin open their gates wide and permit Hebei's counties to enter Beijing to engage freely in sales, they will be able to bring nearly 10,000 head to market daily, enabling the people of Beijing and Tianjin to eat fresh lean pork.

All levels of leadership in Hebei have given a lot of attention to the work of developing lean hogs and serving Beijing and Tianjin. In February of this year, the provincial party committee and provincial government issued documents which clearly set forth that animal rearing is to emphasize the development of lean hogs. Accordingly, the provincial animal husbandry department has hired hog rearing specialists from inside and outside the province, convened a discussion and demonstration conference on how to develop lean hogs, and clarified the methods and route for Hebei to develop lean hogs. At the same time, they have invested 3.43 million yuan for the construction of base counties and are gradually setting up five systems for breeding sound improved varieties, feed processing and sales, the control and prevention of epidemic diseases, and the processing and sales of products and technical service, and so are promoting the rapid development of commodity production for hog rearing.

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HEBEI

## GROWING AGRICULTURAL MARKETS DISCUSSED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Li Xiangrong [2621 0685 2837]]

[Text] In the past 2 years, Hebei has integrated small city and township construction in order to meet the needs of the rapid development of a rural economy, and started up over 170 new-style markets in the cities and in the countryside. These markets can accommodate over 43,000 households of merchants and fixed peddlers, close to 80,000 people, over 150,000 temporary peddlers, and play an important role in enlivening the urban and rural economies, developing tertiary industries and in making life more convenient for the masses.

The development of market construction has produced unprecedented prosperity in the urban and rural economies. According to statistics for the first 11 months of 1985, the amount of market trade in the province reached 3 billion yuan, a 47.9-percent increase over the same period the previous year, and of this urban agricultural markets increased 89 percent and rural growth was 40 percent, making the highest level in history. Since the price system reform for agricultural and sideline products, the amount of non-staple foods such as vegetables, meats and eggs, going on the market has increased dramatically, increasing an average of over 30 percent since before the reforms. Now 70 to 80 percent of the non-staple foods needed for the daily lives of urban residents comes from markets, and markets have already become a major channel of circulation for agricultural and sideline products.

The construction of new-style markets has not only enlivened the provincial economy, it has also enhanced its horizontal economic relationships with other provinces and their cities. The just-completed "Hebei Yiji" Market in Huolu County is attracting customers from all directions, has an average daily volume of trade of 400,000 yuan and 60,000 to 70,000 people come to market. The market in Xinle County has established a regular economic relationship with Beijing, Tianjin, Shanxi, Henan and other provinces, and by the end of November, over 2.4 million jin of peanuts had been shipped to other provinces, 1.5 million jin of shelled peanuts, 2.4 million jin of fruit, and over 100,000 piglets, for a total volume of over 6.99 million yuan. At the same time, this also provided excellent conditions for farmers to go into the city and engage in industry and commerce and to develop tertiary industries, and the development of an individual economy and the thriving market trade have allowed many farmers to become prosperous through hard work, promoted the development of the rural market economy and the adjustment of the industrial structure.

HEBEI

## FRESHWATER FISH CULTIVATION DISCUSSED

### Reservoir Fish Cultivation Urged

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by He Jin [0149 6855], Wu Weibin [0702 5898 1755], Gu Xingshan [6328 5281 1472] and Liu Jianguo [0491 1696 0948]: "Make Concerted Efforts To Expand Cultivation of Reservoir Fish"]

[Text] "Take effective measures, develop a good foundation for reservoir fish rearing production, strive to improve Hebei's current situation in reservoir fish rearing, and by the year 1990 alleviate the difficulty that the people of Hebei have in getting fish." This was the proclamation by a responsible comrade of the provincial Water Conservancy Department at the recently concluded provincial conference for exchanging work experience on reservoir fish rearing.

Since 1979, there have been tremendous developments in Hebei's reservoir fish rearing enterprises, and at present, two-thirds of the province's reservoirs have started fish hatcheries, the area of fish ponds has reached 1,046 mu, annual fish fry production is over 50 million, over 500 large and small fishing boats have been added and there are more than 30,000 meters of various kinds of nets. After meticulous surveys and scientific planning, the provincial Water Conservancy Department formulated new objectives of struggle: during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the per-mu yield for reservoir fish rearing surfaces greater than 10,000 mu should reach over 20 jin; it should reach over 40 jin for those surfaces over 1,000 mu, and it should reach over 80 jin for those surfaces under 1,000 mu. To realize the above program, the provincial Water Conservancy Department set forth a management system for the continued perfection of reservoir fish rearing. All levels of water conservancy departments and reservoir management units must have unified plans and organized fishery production. They may adopt various types of management forms, and can be managed by the reservoir's administrative unit itself; or it can be managed jointly by townships and villages around the reservoir; or contracted to the people in the reservoir district. Water conservancy departments should conscientiously get a handle on specialized contracts or joint production contracts by large-scale contractors for small-scale reservoirs that are administered by townships and villages, and should encourage over-all contracts for managing fish, water, engineering projects,

greenification and flood control. Reservoirs that are administered by the state should be based on layers of contracts with the principle of tasks given to groups and responsibility given to individuals, with very clear tasks, plans and targets. The contracts' targets must be strictly honored, organically combining responsibility, authority and benefits.

Actively promote the scientific rearing of fish. Reservoir fish rearing should insist on making rearing the main thing, combine increased rearing with catching, and suit measures to local conditions with the guiding principle of each laying particular emphasis to particular things. They should energetically get a handle on artificial cultivation and fingerling production, and particularly on large-scale fingerling production. They must set forth scientific requirements in the areas of fingerling size, the density of setting fish out to breed, and in varietal proportions. They must fully utilize the advantages of soil and water resources surrounding water conservancy projects, and use various methods such as net pens, reservoir bays, reservoir DROP-OFF areas to solve fingerling production. And they must continually expand their technical contingent for reservoir fishery production.

#### Commentary Promotes Freshwater Aquaculture

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 86 p 2

[Commentary: "There Is Great Potential for Freshwater Aquaculture"]

[Text] With the opening and enlivening of the rural economy in recent years, freshwater fishery has developed quite quickly, and a lot of fairly good models for freshwater cultivation of fish have sprung up. This is very heartening. However there is still great potential for freshwater fishery, and many useable water surfaces have still not been used or are not well used. Consequently, all areas with water resources should mobilize the masses, formulate measures get moving with freshwater fishery as quickly as possible.

Some comrades feel that Hebei's water resources are quite inadequate, with successive droughts in recent years, how is there any way to use fresh water to raise fish? Actually, this way of thinking is one-sided. Viewing the province as a whole, we still have a lot of places with fresh water that can be used to raise fish. We have over 50 large and medium-sized reservoirs, upwards of 1,000 small reservoirs, several 100,000 mu of paddy fields, as well as canals criss-crossing the countryside, and innumerable pits. If we were to use all of these water resources, Hebei's freshwater fishery could certainly develop in leaps and bounds.

We have called for freshwater fishery for many years now, and those done well are well done and those done poorly are poorly done. Why is this? Examining the reasons, we find that it is mainly due to leadership. Some leaders say that freshwater fishery is important, but when it comes down to doing something about it, they put it at the back of their mind; or they make plans and formulate measures, but do not put them into operation, with the result that they are plans on paper only, and so we have to call for fisheries year after year, and year after year nothing is done. It seems that the key to the

rapid development of freshwater fishery is in changing the workstyle of leaders. Actually, a lot of actual facts prove this point. There are many places and many reservoirs in Hebei where fish raising is done well because the local leadership make it an important undertaking, employing true enthusiasm, using real strength, and seeking substantial results, with the result that they raise more and more fish, obtain greater and greater yields, and and win better and better economic results. This not only contributes to society, but also makes a very good route for becoming rich for local farmers. In developing freshwater fisheries, some situations require the organization of associations of farmers or of staff and workers, and some just need the appropriate mobilization of thousands upon thousands of scattered households. But of course, all require the setting up of a sound responsibility system organically combining responsibility, authority and benefits.

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11 June 1986

## HEBEI

## BRIEFS

**AQUATIC OUTPUT GROWTH REPORTED**--Last year the total output of aquatic products in Hebei exceeded 120,000 tons, an increase of over 15,000 tons over 1984. Of this, the amount of cultivated aquatic product could be over 5,000 tons more than that of 1984, an increase of over 50 percent. The development of aquatic cultivation has already become a main direction of attack for Hebei's fishery production. The area devoted to shrimp production in the province has dramatically developed at an average annual 6.7-fold increase. The rural cultivation of fish is already widespread throughout the province, and last year in more than 24,000 mu in the upper and lower reaches of reservoirs, both banks of rivers and canals, newly constructed fish rearing ponds throughout the countryside, and the more than 5,000 mu of rebuilt ponds, the cultivation area has expanded more than 50 percent over 1984, and the number of fingerlings released have increased more than one-fold. There has also been a broad increase in the number of baby shrimp and fingerlings breed. Along with the development of aquatic cultivation, occupations that serve it have expanded correspondingly. Last year, coastal areas built 35 shrimp feed processing plants, and their annual capacity could reach 14,000 tons; we built 49 compound feed processing plants for raising fresh water fish and their annual capacity could reach 20,000 tons. Last year coastal areas, the state and the masses invested in and started up 10 small and medium-size cooled warehouses, and cold storage capacity could reach over 1,500 tons. [Text] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 86 p 1] 12452

**WASTE COTTON PURCHASES**--In recent years, the goods and materials recovery system of the supply and marketing cooperatives in Hebei Province has actively undertaken to purchase waste cotton and has achieved remarkable success. According to statistics of the Ministry of Commerce, Waste Materials Bureau, waste cotton purchases in Hebei last year were more than 13,000 tons, which amounted to 13.5 percent of recovery nationwide, ranking second. As of August this year, waste cotton purchases in the province totaled more than 10,100 tons, which was the highest level on record for a similar period. [Text] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Sep 85 p 1] 12513/13045

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HEILONGJIANG

GOVERNMENT FARM AFFORESTATION DISCUSSED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Sep 85 p 2

[Article: "Reclamation Area Afforestation Amounts to 3 Million Mu over 5-Year Period"]

[Text] The government farm main bureau in the province, in readjusting the industrial structure, paid special attention to developing forestry production; during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan it planted 3,774,000 mu of manmade forests, which was 4.2-fold greater than the area afforested in the preceding 34 years. To date, trees have been planted on about 70 percent of the cultivated land, in or around 83.2 percent of the residential areas, and along 75.3 percent of the main highways. The reclamation area forestry-covered ratio has been increased from 8 percent in 1979 to 12.3 percent.

The important experiences and methods of the provincial farm main bureau in expanding forestry production were as follows:

—A set of effective policies were formulated, and implemented in a workable system.

—A forestry management organization and a specialized contingent were set up.

—A series of new techniques was popularized and applied, which solved the technical problem of planting and managing forests on a large scale.

—Diverse forms of responsibility systems, such as contracting family farms and contracting forestry management personnel, were implemented throughout in forestry production.

—A self-sufficient seedling production system emphasizing special genera of seedlings was set up, which resulted in nursery stock self-sufficiency.

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HEILONGJIANG

BRIEFS

PROVINCEWIDE WOOL PURCHASES--The Heilongjiang supply and marketing system has actively purchased wool in order to satisfy the requirements of the province's wool-spinning industry. To date, 8.5 million jin have been purchased, which amounts to 80 percent of the annual plan, and 6 million jin have been allocated and shipped. [Text] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 85 p 2]  
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11 June 1986

## HENAN

## REFORM HAS REVITALIZED HENAN'S FARMS

## Land Reclamation Progress

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGKEN [STATE FARMS AND LAND RECLAMATION] in Chinese 24 Dec 85 p 13

[Article by Chu Rusen [2806 1172 2773], chairman of the State Farm Management Bureau, Henan Agriculture-Animal Husbandry Division: "Reform Has Brought Vitality to Land Reclamation in Henan"]

[Text] Following the 3rd Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the state farm economy in Henan Province was smoothly readjusted. It was revitalized by the open policy and continued to develop during the reform. The former patterns of the state farms have been altered, and the problem of "eating from a big pot" has been solved. The emerging economic structure resembles a bird in which grain and fruit production are the main body and diversification and industrial production are the two wings. The entire state farm economy has entered a new period.

Since 1979, state farms throughout the entire province have had surpluses every year, and their economy has developed rather rapidly. Reasons for this include stimulation of workers' enthusiasm by continuous perfection of the economic responsibility system, readjustment of the internal structure of the state farm economy, development of commodity production and increased profits, and stimulation of productivity by science and technology.

The economic responsibility system of the state farms in Henan Province includes the "five fixed, one award" principle, salaries that depend upon amount of production, and contracts involving entire brigades, groups, or individual households. Based upon these principles, the state farms have tried to establish family farms. There are now 10,019 family farms of all types, and these include 62 percent of the total households. More than 1 year's experience has shown that family farms possess strong vitality and generally increase both profits and family income. During the first half of 1985, family farms in Henan paid profits of 2.120 million yuan, an 80-percent increase over the 1,174,000 yuan paid in all of 1984, 14-fold more than the same period of last year. The 4th Branch Farm of the Huang Fan area state farm is composed of 75 household family farms. At a time when disease and

frost damage reduced Henan wheat production, the yield and gross production of this branch farm were the highest on record.

With regard to the three factors discussed above (readjustment of state farm internal economic structure, development of commodity production, and increased profits), we emphasized the following: (1) Stable agricultural production is a prerequisite for the enhancement of industry and commerce, two weak areas. During the past few years, Henan state farms have strongly emphasized agricultural production, readjusted crop distribution, and stabilized grain production. A combination of this favorable situation and market demand have allowed simultaneous emphasis of wine production and the food- and feed-processing industries. These industries are based upon the fruit, grain, and livestock-breeding industries. The state farms have also emphasized the pharmaceutical, paper, and building materials industries. The building materials industry is based upon locally available natural resources, such as stone quarries and cement blocks. The number of industrial companies has increased from 78 in 1978 to 171 at the present time. Since 1978, the province and six areas have established combined agricultural-industrial-commercial companies, and commercial high-rise buildings have been constructed in the cities of Zhengzhou, Pingdingshan, and Zhoukou. There are now 328 commercial networks. (2) We control market information and have readjusted the variety of products and enhanced construction of the basis for export production. According to local conditions we have fully exploited such favorable export commodities as swine, silk products, pickled garlic, and preserved fruits. Swine from Bo Ai Farm are licensed for sale in Hong Kong. Silk products, pickled garlic, and preserved fruit are sold in many countries of Southeast Asia, Hong Kong, Japan, Western Europe, the United States, and Eastern Europe. (3) Based upon demand created by higher living standards, we have expanded the production base for sideline food products and strongly emphasized grain conversion. Since 1978, gross production of meat, eggs, milk, and fish has increased 80 percent, 13-fold, 9.5-fold, and 4-fold, respectively. These increases have greatly expanded the supply of sideline food products in townships near the farms. Workers' incomes and profits have also increased greatly.

#### Brief Introduction

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGKEN [STATE FARMS AND LAND RECLAMATION] in Chinese 24 Dec 85 pp 13, 14

[Article by Peng Quanlin [1756 3123 2651]]

[Text] Henan Province is located in the eastern part of central China. The climate is moist, and the soil is fertile. Three mountains found in the southwest portion of the province [Taihang, Funiu, and Tongbai] contain many rich resources. Its vast plains are quite suitable for the development of agricultural production. The Longhai and Jingguang railway lines run east-west and north-south, and transportation is very convenient. The Huang He and Huai He are two large water systems that run from west to east and provide abundant water resources for industrial and agricultural production.



State farms in Henan Province have developed very rapidly under the guidance of the CPC and the people's government. The Boai Farm was established near Taihang mountain during the birth of the new China in 1949, and there are now 94 state farms in the province. They are found in 77 counties, and most are along the former path and flood plain of the Huang He; 72 specialize in grain and bean production, 10 specialize in livestock production, and 12 specialize in production of tree fruits. State farms occupy a total of 627,000 mu, of which 326,000 mu is farmland and 64,000 mu is orchards. The major crop is wheat; corn, soybeans, cotton, and peanuts are also important. Major fruit crops include apples, grapes, and pears; dates are next in importance. Farms that are near Hubei produce citrus fruits, while farms near Nanyang and Xinyang also produce a small amount of tea.

Since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, combined management of agriculture-industry-commerce has been actively pursued, and economic results have obviously improved. There are now 171 industrial enterprises, and the total value of industrial production in 1984 was 45.84 million yuan. Industrial products now include food, grain and oil, textiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, building materials, machinery, and printed products. Six of these are outstanding departmental products, and seven are outstanding provincial products. Some of these products are sold to seven countries and areas in Europe, Asia, and America. In order to develop new products and import resources and technology, provincial farms have established economic relationships with more than 10 provinces and cities within China and 10 cities and counties within the province. They have also begun to discuss products with foreign merchants. Commercial development by the state farms has been very rapid, and there are now 328 commercial networks in the province. Sales in 1984 totalled 29.74 million yuan, and profits were 1.38 million yuan or one-third of total state farm profits in the province.

Scientific research by state farms has undergone new developments. Many farms have scientific research institutions, and some results of scientific research have received departmental and provincial awards. For example, the improved wheat "7023" variety developed by Boai Farm has already been publicized in the wheat-producing areas of China and has received a first-place award for technological improvement from the Agricultural, Livestock, and Fisheries Ministry. The Huang Fanqu Farm has cooperated with the Beijing Agricultural University to develop the Fan Nonghua swine. This breed, which has received favorable evaluations from both within and outside China, also received a second-place award for technological improvement from the Agriculture, livestock and Fisheries Ministry. Other products have also received provincial science and technology awards.

State farms in Henan have now been reformed, and they are progressing under directions provided by the CPC central authority. They are striving to achieve the great goal of quadrupling production by the end of the century.

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## HUNAN

## BRIEFS

TOBACCO PRODUCTION, PURCHASES--The area planted to tobacco in Hunan this year amounted to 1.27 million mu, and output will reach 2.8 million dan, which is a 63.1-percent increase over last year. In addition to satisfying the production requirements of the Yengzhou Tobacco Factory and state allocation quotas, more than 1 million dan will remain which will not find a market. One of the reasons why this situation arises is that planting more tobacco helps bring in regional tax revenues, which motivates each locality to grow tobacco: another reason is that since income from growing tobacco is higher than for growing grain and cotton, the peasants this year cut back on the area devoted to grain, and expanded tobacco farms. The purchasing departments in the various localities should counter the situation mentioned above by planning early and organizing sales. The governments in the various localities should carry out macroplanning with respect to tobacco production as well. [Text] [Beijing ZHUANYEHU JINGYING BAO in Chinese 5 Oct 85 p 4] 12513/13045

CS0: 4007/63

JIANGSU

INCREASED EXPORTS OF FARM MACHINERY

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGJIHUA BAO in Chinese 15 Jan 86 p 1

[Article: "Expansion of Farm Machinery Exports in Jiangsu Have Produced Good Results; Their Products Are High in Quality, Low in Price, and Fit the Needs of the Market"]

[Text] Following the spirit of an announcement by the State Council concerning the expansion of machinery and electronic product exports, the machinery section of Jiangsu Province augmented exports of agricultural machinery products in the later half of 1985 and emphasized production of products that fit the needs of the international market. They began to establish production structures for three types of export enterprises (export-based enterprises, expansion of self-governing enterprises involved in foreign trade, and general export enterprises). In this way, exports were transformed.

Market analyses showed that agriculture in Southeast Asian countries is quite similar to that of southern China and that the cultural and technical level in rural areas is not very high. Therefore, these countries require mid- and small-sized agricultural machinery and accessories that are simple, easy to operate, and reliable. During the 58th Fall Trade Exhibition, the Jiangsu Machinery Import-Export Co. promoted their products and negotiated with Pakistan, Malaysia, Thailand, Bangladesh, and Indonesia. A total of 4,741 walking tractors, small diesel engines, diesel generators, and small hydroelectric generators were exported. There were also 4,080 sprayers, threshers, and sprinklers, and 64,600 plow blades and accessories sold. The total trade value reached \$2.16 million or 16.62 percent of the total agricultural machinery sold during the fall exhibition.

In order to expand production of agricultural machinery for export and fully exploit the international reputation of the Jiangsu No 504 tractor, the following requirements have been established: "Closely coordinate, implement the organization, quality first, and timely completion." In this way the reputation of our products in international markets will be ensured. With much effort, China's mid-sized tractor has entered the U.S. and Peruvian markets for the first time (530 tractors this year). At the same time as exports of agricultural machinery have been strengthened, many types of coordination activities have also been conducted. Examples include mutual

investment and manufacturing according to samples and designs provided by the buyer. The Nantong Agricultural Machinery Accessories Factory has accepted samples and designs for internal combustion engine accessories provided by merchants in Hong Kong and Macao. This project provides one-third of the factory's production value. The foreign merchants have praised the good product quality.

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JILIN

## MEASURES TO DEVELOP FOOD INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO XIANGZHENQIYE BAO in Chinese 11 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by Li Yongji [2621 3057 4949]]

[Text] Editor's note: Although this article is rather long, after reading it, people will be inspired and encouraged. "Proposals of the Party Central Committee on Formulating a Seventh 5-Year Plan for Developing the Nation's Economy and Society" points out that "generally speaking, in starting up rural enterprises, we should focus on agriculture, serve agriculture, stress developing the processing industry for agricultural products and develop pre- and post-production service industries such as storage, packaging, transportation and sales." In the past 2 years, Jilin's rural enterprises have been following this path, and, in accordance with the social characteristics of the resources for the province's agricultural and sideline product, have been stressing the processing of agricultural and sideline products, promoting the prosperity of farming and so bringing with it, the flourishing of all rural occupations and the rapid development of market town construction. [End of editor's note]

In the past 1 or 2 years, the processing industry for agricultural and sideline products of Jilin's rural enterprises has taken the route of coordinated process of farming, rearing, gathering, processing and marketing, and has developed rather rapidly and formed the preliminary embryonic form of six coordinated processes. The output value for the food industry grew 151.4 percent from 1980 to 1984, and the proportion of the food industry within rural enterprises grew from 6.3 percent to 9.4 percent, its proportion within the total output value for rural enterprises increased from 4.9 percent to 5.2 percent, and its proportion within the provinces total food industry grew from 2.7 percent to 4.9 percent. By the end of this October, the output value of the food and feed industries had reached 366.15 million yuan, or 18.7 percent of the total output value of rural industries.

In the past few years, there has been unprecedented development in Jilin's agricultural production and its diversified businesses, and there are more and more agricultural, sideline and specialty products requiring processing. To meet this need, all levels of rural enterprise management departments have emphasized the coordinated service for agricultural production, doing well in the processing of agricultural and sideline products and the transformation of



grain, and they have resolutely engaged in enterprises centered around agriculture and managed them well to promote agriculture. They are engaging in processing on a foundation of having a good capital construction in raw materials, and doing it in a very coordinated way starting with farming, rearing, and gathering down to processing, starting a series of enterprises based on the processing industry for agricultural and sideline products, reaching the goal of running a plant and so enriching a village and enriching a township, and then enriching several villages and several townships.

The first coordinated process is milk product processing based on dairy cattle and dairy sheep. At present, in addition to establishing a series of milk product processing points with the purpose of developing milk resources, we have already set up and started production at four milk product plants capable of handling 15 tons of fresh milk daily, and half of all townships and one-sixth of all villages have feed processing plants (points), and two more are under construction. Areas where plant construction began rather early have already gotten on the path of common prosperity. Fengman Township in the suburbs of Jilin City was formerly a poor township, and in 1982, the per capita income for the village was 120 yuan. In 1983, they invested 700,000 yuan and constructed a powdered milk plant with a capacity of handling 15 tons of fresh milk daily, and in the 2 years time up to the present, the township has gone from raising 800 head of dairy cattle to raising 2,000 head, the profits earned by the plant has been used to fully repay its debt, and the per capita income of the township has increased to 400 yuan.

The second coordinated process is to use farmers' surplus grain in feed processing, develop a poultry raising industry and process meat based on the development of poultry rearing. The number of feed processing plants (points) in the province has reached over 4,900, and of them, over 550 are managed by rural enterprises, and one-half of all townships and one-sixth of all villages have feed processing plants (points). Every processing plant (point) provides feed for over several dozen animal-rearing households. Along with the development of the poultry raising industry, they have also started up 18 slaughter and freezing houses and meat canning plants. This year, Yehe Township in Lishu County started up three feed processing plants, and the number of specialized poultry rearing households has reached 316, and they have also started a canning plant for dressing and cooking chickens with a 1,000 ton capacity. From grain to feed, from feed to chickens and ducks, and from chickens and ducks to the can, they have formed a coordinated production line, and promoted the coordinated overall development of agriculture, animal husbandry and rural enterprises.

The third coordinated process is growing fruit trees and engaging in fruit processing and storage. In recent years, both fermented and fresh grapes have developed quite rapidly, and haw and the three "berries" (strawberries, purple berries, and raspberries) have also developed. Liuhe County already grows over 10,000 mu of grapes, and has already become a concentrated area for raising fruit. Yehe Township and Shengli Township of Liuhe County and Lishu County, Xiaoping Township of Dongfeng County, Hongxing Township of Yushu County, and Fengxiang Township of Huaide County all have cultivated areas of over 10,000 mu. These areas have all set up fruit processing plants or storage cellars, and the number of fruit processing points in the province

have already reached 11. The Baoshan Canning Plant in Panshi County has 450 mu of orchard, and the number of orchards in the township has increased to 51. They use the best fruit for canning, use seconds for making juice, and use juice to make soda pop, champagne and other beverages. Because they have good a good handle on fruit tree cultivation, fruit processing and storage, they have coordinated everything into a single process, mutually promoting each other, both giving impetus to fruit cultivation and also promoting the development of fruit processing and storage.

The fourth coordinated process is growing castor oil plants and the processing of castor oil. Baicheng Prefecture has sandstorms and is arid and suited to growing castor oil plants. At present, they already have 12 castor oil plants, and annual production capacity is 36,000 tons. This year, it purchased 20,000 tons of castor oil plants, sold 10,000 tons of castor oil, produced 10,000 tons of castor oil cakes, farmers' income from selling castor oil plants was 22 million yuan and enterprise profits were 800,000 yuan. Engaging in castor oil plant processing has allowed some townships to go from being poor to being rich, and promoted the establishment and prosperity of rural market towns. Heishui Township of Tao'an County was originally a poor village with "just enough grain to eat," and "have no cash to scoop up," but in 1981 they started up a castor-oil plant, with tremendous changes in the township's economy. The site of the township government has changed from a big village to a small market town. Since the castor oil plant was started up, they have also used the castor oil to start a chemical plant, and used castor oil cakes as fertilizer to grow water melons. There are many people who come to buy water melons and sell castor oil plants and so they have also started restaurants, hotels, warehouses, barber shops, tailor shops, photographers and other tertiary industries. From 1980 to 1984, the output value of rural industry has increased from 330,000 yuan to 3.5 million yuan, the total township income from industry and agriculture has increased from 3.84 million yuan to 10 million yuan, and the per capita income has increased from 155 yuan to 400 yuan; taxes paid to the state were only for agriculture in the past, and were 49,000 yuan annually, but now, the taxes paid annually by the one castor oil plants alone are 16,000 yuan. This year they will also build a chemical plant for the multiple processing of castor oil. There is coordinated development from the planting of castor oil plants to the processing of castor oil, to using castor oil and to run a chemical plant, [from] using castor oil cakes to grow water melons, to starting tertiary industries to serve these enterprises.

The fifth coordinated process is growing sunflower and processing various types of sunflower seeds. Jilin Province grows a lot of sunflowers, and in the past we sold a lot of sunflower seeds to the south, and then bought back five-flavor sunflower seeds to sell. Starting last year, they introduced equipment and recipes from the south, and used the precious delicacies from the Changbai mountains to formulated some new recipes with the special characteristics of the province. At present, there are roasting plants (points) throughout the province, solving the problem of difficulties in selling sunflower seeds. The Northern Foods Plant run by Chengfeng Village in Baicheng City's Baoping Township has adopted a method for producing five-flavor melon seeds of distributing processing work to various houses, with centralized quality testing, packaging, and sales. There are 100 households

that are home roasting points, with 150 installed roasters and a daily production capacity reaching 150 tons. They have already signed sales contracts for 55 million tons and the output value could reach 10 million yuan. They are using the profits earned from processing to reduce the burden on the farmers, and the village committee has decided to take only a five percent contract fee for the land this year, and next year, it will be completely done away with. In the process of running roasting points, they gave first consideration to poor households, and used the profits earned from processing to provide roasters to the poor households, selling them on credit, and so enabling the poor households of the whole village to start on the road to riches. Li Yinghua, a brigade member of the third brigade, is crippled and unable to work, and all seven people in the family depend on relief and loans in order to live, and they were over 3,000 yuan in debt. In August of this year, they borrowed a roaster from the village to start a roasting point, processing for the food plant, and by mid-November, they had already processed 40,000 jin and earned a net income of 4,000 yuan.

The sixth coordinated process is using the abundant wild mountain vegetation and developing a food processing industry. Those already in place include food processing industries for wine, mountain fruit juice and wild mountain vegetables.

The processing of agricultural and sideline products by Jilin's rural enterprises is already developing in the direction of multiple processing, on a foundation of farming, animal raising, gathering and the protection of wild resources.

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NEI MONGGOL

'GREAT HOPE' REPORTED FOR GRASSLANDS, AFFORESTATION AREAS

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 47, 25 Nov 85 pp 24-25

[Article by Zhang Xuanguo [1728 6693 0948]: "The Prairie Should Read the 'Book Of Grasses and Trees'"]

[Text] Nei Monggol spans China's northeast, north, and northwest. It is a vast and rich land. The region as a whole has over 1 billion mu of grassland, comprising about one-third of the total for China as a whole. It has 240 million mu of forest, along with over 400 million mu of barren hills and land suitable for grasses and trees. There are over 1,100 species of flora suitable for forage grasses. History records that Nei Monggol had "a thousand li of verdant grasses and a belt of green"; "a thousand li of fertile wilderness, and roads glutted with cattle and sheep."

Due to blind sod-breaking, however, the ground cover has been damaged and this great stretch of fertile wilderness has turned to desert. At the present time, the autonomous region is one-fourth desert--the Gobi. Exacerbating the situation is the fact that in the past there was unrealistic emphasis on "making grain the mainstay"; and during the 10 years of unrest the mistaken slogan that "grazing people should not eat grain that bothers their conscience." As a result, what was followed was the seriously destructive road of "transformation to grain, then to desert, then to poverty," which made the deterioration of the ecological environment even more dramatic.

"Strumming the Pipa Backwards"

The people find their own senses. Since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th CPC Central committee, the CPC committee of Nei Monggol Autonomous Region has made the planting of trees and grasses into a strategic measure for transforming the face of the entire region. In its 1981 directive concerning Nei Monggol, the central leadership scientifically ascertained policies for production and construction in the region: "Emphasis on forestry and animal husbandry, and diversified operations." Comrade Hu Yaobang in his 1982 inspection of the region indicated: "Individuals, collectives, and the state should go forward together to plant grasses and trees. More shrubs should be planted, for shrubs are also trees." In its actual work, the regional committee has conscientiously implemented this ideology and correctly put forward the policy of "the two turnings-around," which means turning "the state, collectives, and



individuals go forward together" into "individuals, collectives, and the state go forward" and turning "planting trees, shrubs, and grasses together" into "planting grasses, shrubs, and trees together."

Implementation of the "two turnings around" policy has opened a new page in the history of planting of trees and grasses. "Turning around" actually means "straightening out" to follow the will of the people, adapting to national strengths, and in accordance with rules. The old policy of "the state, collective, and individual going forward together" put the individual last. As a result, the state and the collective had more than they could do and the individual less. This damaged mass enthusiasm. The past policy of "trees, shrubs, and grasses together" placed inordinate emphasis on full-sized trees and slighted shrubs and, even more, grasses. Consequently, in some regions the trees grew slowly and with difficulty. Shrubs were not held up by the people to be forests, and grazing lands came to hold "the back seat." Meanwhile, barren regions remained exposed and mountain wilderness remained bald. The policy correction and further relaxation of implementation measures put planting of grasses and trees by individuals first, thereby providing a great incentive to the many households.

In the last few years, guided by these correct policies, the road toward planting grasses and trees in Nei Monggol Autonomous Region grows broader day by day. There are breakthroughs year in and year out. Before 1980, the region had only 3 to 4 million mu of manmade grassland. Between 1981 and the present, that figure has gone to 17 million mu. Before 1980, reforestation in the region was less than 5 million mu. Beginning in 1981, that figure has gone up over 1 million mu per year. In 1984, the area of manmade grasslands reached 6.86 million mu, breaking historical records. Reforestation broke through the 10-million-mu barrier, placing the region first in the nation. This implementation in grasses and trees has effectively spurred and protected the development of livestock production.

#### Taking the Road of Science

The adoption and spread of modern science and technology has played a major role in accelerating the pace of grass and tree planting in Nei Monggol. In 1981, the region as a whole had 11 leagues and 32 banner counties planting grazing grass from the air on an area of 1.27 million mu. This was more than the total for all previous years. By this year, the area planted from the air has come to 4 million mu, which is half the total for the entire nation. The primary plantings from the air are such species as [5017 2693], seed artemisia, [3097 2092 2489], sweet clover, and citrus [2899 2742]. Results are beginning to come on the early plots. The ground cover rate has gone up from 15 percent to between 45 and 75 percent. Some areas have already become bases for autumn haying and winter grazing. The success of airborne sowing in Alishanzuo Banner on the eastern rim of the Tenggel Desert where rainfall is less than 200 mm per annum has startled the world desert-management community. Specialists from home and abroad have praised this as a "breakthrough," and it has opened up a broad road for humanity in conquest of the desert. Where greenery used to be sparse, it is now verdant. This year, the banner again began airborne sowing in locations having rainfall between 100 and 150 mm as an experiment. This is a further exploration toward establishment of new types of grass farms.



Over the last few years, the rate of subsistence and preservation of grasslands and reforested areas in Nei Monggol has continued to improve. A major reason is the wholesale adoption of scientific methods which are adapted to fit local conditions. For example, reforestation designs for prairie farm regions have coordinated fields, irrigation ditches, roads, and forests, managed reforestation strips, and small networks of protective forests around fields. In mountain regions, mountain, waterway, forest, and road planning has been comprehensive, with comprehensive control over small watersheds. In desert regions, grassland, shrubs, and trees have been linked up. Reforestation, enclosure, and management have all been stressed; reconstruction and utilization have been equally tackled to fix the sand and create forests. Grazing regions have linked up with prairie construction, arrangements have been made for manmade forage and feed bases which preserve the forests and serve as windbreaks for sand-holding forests. In places where natural renewal is possible, measures for enclosing mountains and deserts with grass sprouts have been taken. Rapid-growth forests have been planted where water conditions are relatively good. Economic orchards have been planted where transplantation of fruit trees is feasible. All of these have shown good ecological and economic results.

In order to improve technical standards for planting grasses and trees, Nei Monggol has stressed the training of S&T personnel. The region, the leagues, and the banner counties have created training classes on all levels, with each assuming its own responsibilities and each having its own focus. The region has as its priority the training of teachers; the leagues take care of training technical mainstays; and the banner counties have as their priority the training of cadres in the field. The region has established a forestry institute for cadres to specially train forestry cadres for jobs in the leagues and banner counties.

#### Setting Forth the Grand Plan Once Again

The plan of Nei Monggol is for the region to have its forest cover rate go from the present 13 percent to 20 percent by the end of the century. The grassland area should go from the present 20 million mu to 70 million mu. This should bring the grassland area into rough parity with grain area. In the coming decade and more, the yearly increase in grassland and forest should be around 15 million mu.

The region's CPC committee has placed primary stress on developing grasslands and forests. Primary authorities in each of the leagues and banner counties have made the situation in planting grasses and forests into an important part of examinations and official promotions. From leading cadres in the four areas of the regional committee, government, people's university, and government association down to the grassroots level, all must actively apprise themselves of the local grass and forest situations and assist in the resolution of problems encountered in actual work. Regional Party Secretary Zhou Hui [0719 1920] has earned the reputation as the "secretary who plants grasses and trees." He has actively stressed grasses as a primary activity. The broad mass of cadres and masses now say with full confidence, "The leadership stresses it; policies are appropriate; science and technology is keeping pace; there is great hope for the flourishing of forests and grasslands across the face of Nei Monggol!"

11 June 1986

## SHANDONG

## BRIEFS

PROVINCE GRAIN PROCUREMENT--As of the end of August, Shandong Province has purchased 4.96 billion jin of summer grain, which was 99.2 percent of the planned amount. The various localities in Shandong have recently implemented the spirit of the national congress in a conscientious manner, which guaranteed completion of the annual grain procurement task. In accordance with the requirement of the State Council that more grain be purchased in areas experiencing bumper harvests. It was decided at the recently convened provincewide grain work conference to motivate those localities, units, and peasant households which experience good harvests and crop surpluses to sell grain and make more contributions. A major reason why this year's summer grain task has been successfully completed is that we have rigorously implemented the grain-procurement policy set up by the province whereby the grain-growing households could purchase at parity price 6 jin of diesel or 80 jin of chemical fertilizer for each 100 yuan of grain sales to the state. In addition, we have conscientiously rectified the mistaken approach of making haphazard deductions from the money paid to the masses for grain sales, ensured that the policy was carried out whereby payment was made to the household which sold the grain, that the payment and incentive awards got to the households in question, and that payment was made at the time of sale. [Text] [Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Sep 85 p 1] 12513/13045

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SICHUAN

DIFFICULTIES IN REGULATION COTTON, HEMP PRODUCTION OUTLINED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by Mu Bingsheng [3018 3521 3932]: "Analysis of 1986 Cotton and Hemp Production and Marketing in the Province"]

[Text] The production and marketing picture for cotton and hemp in Sichuan Province was good during 1985, with an estimated 1.8 million dan of cotton having been purchased, and production and marketing having been substantially in balance. Procurement of jute and ambari hemp reached an all-time high, and the marketing situation was good, too. Ramie was much sought after; production of short fiber cotton was more than 200,000 dan; production of crude cottonseed oil was nearly 2,000 tons; and products sold briskly. On the other hand, there were also some problems that merit attention, one of which was a reduction in the cottonfield growing area during 1985, which when taken together with the adverse effects of bad weather, caused low outputs and poor quality. Peasants lost between 30 and 40 yuan per dan of cotton. Second, output of third grade and higher textile cotton could not meet market demand, while for fourth grade and below cotton, supply was greater than demand. Third, places not having ready access to transportation had approximately 1 million dan of jute and hemp that could not be easily transported for sale. Fourth, ramie enjoyed brisk sales, but the market was erratic. Fifth, 200 million jin of cottonseeds throughout the province were not processed to the full. Consequently there was a shortage in markets of cottonseed oil and short fiber cotton.

During 1986 the overall situation throughout the province for the production and marketing of cotton and hemp is as follows: Despite intentions to stabilize cotton production, stabilization did not take place, and despite a desire to control production of the "three hems" [ambari, jute, and ramie], control proved impossible. A look at cotton production shows that as a result of the natural disasters during 1985 that decreased cotton output, cotton farmers had reduced earnings. Thus, they were not very keen about farming, so during 1986 there was a general reduction in the cottonfield area in cotton growing counties. In some counties, the cut in cotton growing acreage was by about half. As a result, it was difficult to stabilize output of cotton during 1986. A look at cotton textile production shows output of pure cotton manufactures to have increased and uses to have expanded, and the amount of textile cotton required to have increased. It became difficult to satisfy

needs of the cotton industry for cotton solely from the province's own cotton production. During 1985, prices for jute and ambari hemp were high and sales brisk, so the peasants were anxious to grow hemp. It is expected that there will be little increase during 1986 in amounts sold inside China, that the export market will not be brisk, and thus that output will be greater than sales. Nevertheless, quite a few areas still plan to expand their jute and ambari hemp growing area, so it is difficult to control production. During 1985, sales of ramie brightened after a slow start and prices increased many fold. Many places consequently expanded their growing area. A "craze for ramie" has taken place, which unless properly controlled will causes losses.

In view of the foregoing, departments concerned in the province have called for the stabilization of cotton production at 3.5 million dan in 1986 and the control of jute and ambari hemp at 2 million dan. Ramie production should be based on domestic requirements, the amount of output based on anticipated sales. There should be an expansion of the complete use of cottonseeds and continued attention to "two excellences" in the supply of cotton.

9432

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SICHUAN

GUIDELINES FORMULATED FOR HEMP PURCHASING PRICES

Chengdu SICHUAN RTHAO in Chinese 27 Sep 85 p 2

[Article: "Sichuan Province Formulates Pricing Guidelines for Hemp Purchases"]

[Text] Hemp is a hot-selling cash crop of the rural areas of Sichuan, "the land of plenty," and is an important industrial raw material and export item. It is estimated that gross output provincewide this year will amount to 4.5 million dan, which is a 125-percent increase over the previous year. Purchases provincewide will be 3.2 million dan, of which 2 million dan will be purchased by supply and marketing cooperatives, an amount double that of the previous year. In addition to the consumption needs of six large-scale factories in this province amounting to 500,000 dan, and 1 million dan allocated and transferred outside the province, approximately 1.5 to 2 million dan provincewide must find their way to "the husband's family," and radiate from the province. It is estimated that nationwide production of hemp this year will amount to 50 million dan, which is about double that of the previous year, and of which production in Henan accounted for 40 percent, Anhui, Hubei, and Guangdong were in second place, and Sichuan accounted for only 9 percent. Therefore, production will exceed sales nationwide, the whole market will shift from hot to warm, and the sellers market will change to a buyers market.

In order to guide production in a planned manner, enliven purchasing and selling, and stabilize the market, the provincial pricing bureau and the provincial supply and marketing cooperative recently sent out a notice offering guidance for purchase prices for hemp brought into the province: all farmers and businessmen who sign purchase and sales contracts may make purchases for the various grades respectively at negotiated prices which are not lower than last year's state list prices, namely, grade one, 50 yuan per dan; grade two, 46 yuan; grade three, 43 yuan; and grade four, 40 yuan. The notice indicated further that purchases could be made of hemp of various grades which is not under contract for the median standard price, and the price could float upward not to exceed 10 percent, or float downward not to exceed 15 percent; the quality for each grade should be based on that stipulated by the provincial supply and marketing cooperative during former times when two classes were administered; the marketing price of hemp will be set by the supply and marketing cooperatives of the various counties (cities) in line with the principle of operating at a slight profit. All the supply and marketing cooperatives and other business units should implement the guiding prices set by the province.

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11 June 1986

## SICHUAN

## COTTON PURCHASING MEASURES OUTLINED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by Provincial Cotton and Fibers Corporation: "What Are the Provisions This Year for Purchasing Cotton?"]

[Text] The new cotton crop has now gone on the market. In accordance with the relevant policies of central government and the province, cotton purchasing will be carried out this year based on the following provisions:

1. Because we have contracted for cotton purchases this year, the cotton-purchasing departments of each locality will rely on the provisions of the purchase contracts or cotton sales certificates regarding quantity, quality and price, and made purchases based on a "straight 4:6" ratio purchase price (40 percent based on the added price and 60 percent based on the state list price); 2.5 jin of chemical fertilizer will be awarded for each jin of cotton, and the accounts will be settled as purchases are made.
2. Cotton sold to the state in excess of the amount contracted for, and cotton not covered by purchase contract or sales certificate, will be purchased at the list price, not the added price, and there will be no chemical fertilizer awards. When the purchasing period begins, this portion of the cotton will be handled by the various counties on their own, based on whether the contracted amounts have been fulfilled; no adjustments will be made or substitutes accepted for cotton-growing and production units which cannot fulfill contract purchase amounts.
3. We must rigorously inspect cotton purchases and not allow the prices to be forced down by lowering the grade or forced up by inflating the grade. Regardless of whether the cotton is covered by purchase contract or not, it must without exception be handled according to the standards and inspection methods provided for by the state.

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## SICHUAN

## PROTECTION OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS URGED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 85 p 1

[Commentary: "Conscientiously Protect Irrigation Works"]

[Text] Letters from readers published in the paper today report that irrigation works are being destroyed, resulting in reduced agricultural output. It is our understanding that destruction of irrigation works is even more serious in a number of areas other than the two reported in this paper. This serves as a reminder to the people: we already have reached the point where there is great urgency to employing forceful measures, resolutely checking behavior which destroys irrigation works, and conscientiously protecting such projects.

Irrigation is an important material base for developing agriculture. Since the founding of the PRC, Sichuan Province has invested a great amount of financial, material and human resources in water conservancy work, and all told has completed many irrigation projects which have played a significant role in promoting the expansion of agricultural production. A major reason why we have been able to bring about steady increases in output throughout the province in recent years is that after applying the responsibility system to agriculture, the accumulated production potential brought about through water conservancy construction over the past several years has been brought fully into play. The role of cropland irrigation and water conservancy works cannot be underestimated. Because the rainfall season in Sichuan does not coincide with the season when the crops require water, and due to uneven regional distribution, drought, and flooding--in particular frequent dry conditions--affecting 60 percent of the vast hilly regions throughout the province, a paucity of key large and mid-sized irrigation projects, and a weak ability to combat a drought, this year some areas experienced reduced output as a result of dry weather during the hot season and this shows that water conservancy in the province has yet to meet the test. The "Seventh 5-Year" Plan clearly stipulates that we must "continue to maintain steady increases in grain production," and the water conservancy issue appears all the more important in light of this. Only if we value highly and consolidate our present achievements in cropland water conservancy construction, and at the same time continue to build water conservancy projects and enhance cropland capital construction will we be able to adapt to the new requirements of agricultural development. The leaders of some localities in recent years have paid special attention to township and town enterprises, which was essential.

However, "feeding and clothing 1 billion people is a great economic problem for the nation, and is a great political problem as well. We cannot take lightly the maxim that 'Without grain there would be chaos.'" Therefore, we definitely must correct the lopsided understanding which neglects agriculture and ignores water conservancy work.

There are many reasons why irrigation projects have been destroyed, important among which is that they have been poorly managed, no one has taken responsibility for them, and little effort has been made to prevent destructive behavior. For this reason, we must make the cropland water conservancy responsibility system a component part of the agricultural production responsibility system, conscientiously emphasize it, and bring it to fruition. We must implement unified leadership with respect to projects which span several counties, districts, villages, or hamlets, closely coordinate irrigation districts in each region, and delineate responsibility.

Irrigation works enrich the nation and the collectives, and receive legal protection. The State Council, provincial people's government and concerned departments at the national level one after another have issued reports, regulations and provisions regarding the protection of irrigation works, and all these are forceful weapons which strengthen water conservancy management. In order to protect irrigation works we must rely on legal means to regulate rivers and watercourses. Each locality should conduct investigations of instances of destruction of irrigation works and deal seriously with problems which have already occurred, whereby those who have damaged such irrigation works pay for them; those who have violated the criminal law should be dealt with in accordance with that law, and they should not be indulged under any circumstances. At the same time, we must spread propaganda among the broad masses of peasants and educate them concerning the legal system, bring them to observe discipline, abide by the law, and conscientiously protect irrigation works.

Autumn and winter have always been an opportune time to store water, preserve moisture, and engage in cropland capital construction, so all localities should unite to draw up the agricultural production plan for next year, as well as a plan for water conservancy projects, and mobilize the masses to protect and actively repair irrigation works, thus making new contributions toward steady increases in next year's agricultural output.

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TIANJIN

CHANGES IN CROP PATTERNS REPORTED

Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by Zhang Shixiong [1728 1102 7160]: "New Changes in Farming Structure in Suburban Tianjin This Year. Grain Crop Growing Area 5.2 Percent Larger Than in 1985; Trend Toward Diversification of Varieties Farmed"

[Text] After the state reformed the systems of centralized procurement and assigned procurement of agricultural products, peasant enthusiasm for grain farming was aroused. What plans have the peasants made this year for the growing of agricultural crops? Results of a recent sampling of 950 peasant households in Tianjin show the peasants to have an appreciation of the significance of erratic grain production. The grain growing area is larger than in 1985 and the trend is toward diversification in varieties farmed.

The grain growing area is 5.2 percent larger this year than in 1985. This includes not only a 2.2 percent increase in summer crops, but a 6.6 percent increase over 1985 in the fall crop growing area as well. However, the make-up of the fall grain crops differs from that of previous years. In view of the improved availability of water during the spring of 1986, most peasants have readjusted the crop mix for 1986 emphasizing the growing of crops that have a high nutritional value and produce good economic results, growing pulses instead of coarse grain crops. They have increased 1.16 fold over 1985 the growing of rice from directly planted seedlings, and they have increased by 8.8 percent the growing of intermediate late rice. Since corn prices are higher than sorghum prices, 9.1 percent more corn will be planted in 1986 than in 1985. The growing of sorghum will be increased by only 2.8 percent. Most peasant households lacking conditions for the growing of paddy will increase the growing of soybeans. Not only do soybeans have a high nutritional value, but they can also increase earnings and can be exchanged for rice. The soybean growing area will increase 14.2 percent in 1986.

Results of the survey also show the continuation of a downward trend for cotton. In 1986, 28.9 percent less cotton will be grown than in 1985. As for oil-bearing crops, except for a 16.5 percent increase in the growing of peanuts, the peasants' inclination is to grow less sesame and sunflowers.

The state has liberalized prices for vegetables, so the growing area will continue to expand. Growing of vegetables will increase by 9.8 percent, and

the growing of melons and fruits will increase by 5.1 percent. The growing area for fine vegetables is to increase 10 percent. In expanding the vegetable growing area, vegetable farmers will not only be themselves self-sufficient and improve their own livelihoods, but they will also be able to sell fresh vegetables to communes ahead of the season, increasing their earnings.

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YUNNAN

RAPID DEVELOPMENT IN FOOD INDUSTRY REPORTED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Shao Zi [4801 3356]]

[Text] During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, Yunnan's food industry developed very rapidly, and in addition to further development in tobacco, sugar and tea, the three products for which we have an advantage, areas everywhere restored and successively developed the production of over 350 kinds of traditional and specialty food products. The total output value for the food industry in 1985 could reach 3.6 billion yuan, equal to a 2.4-fold increase over 1980.

According to statistics, during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, various governmental levels and food industry enterprises have successively invested 100 million yuan in supporting the production of products for which we have an advantage and of traditional and specialty products, and they have already completed the transformation and introduction of enterprise technology for over 130 projects. In 1985, food industry businesses in Kunming introduced production lines for bread rolls, ice cream and dried cakes.

Added to the fact that concerned departments at various levels have reduced or exempted taxes for certain enterprises in line with the spirit of the national government of opening up policies for the food industry, the transformation of enterprises and introduction of technology has mobilized the enthusiasm of food enterprises and their workers and staffs, and promoted the development of production. Up to the present, the province has restored over 180 traditional and specialty products such as elephant ear cakes, lion cakes, perillaseed plums, preserved peaches, and preserved pineapple; there are over 170 newly developed products such as cherry milk powder for infants, rice flour health foods, iron and vitamin C tablets, eight types of Yunnan pastries, instant noodles, pollen foods, margarine, and so on, which are in great demand in Yunnan and other provinces, and warmly welcomed by the masses. In November 1985, in the comparison and assessment of the province's food products, 27 traditional and local specialty food products were judged as superior provincial products. Powdered whole sweet milk, Yunnan grade A green tea, Yunnan grade B tea, rose liquor, white wine, petite champagne (produced in Kunming and Dongchuan) have all won the high opinion of customers.

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YUNNAN

EXPANSION OF TROPICAL CROP GROWING AREA OUTLINED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by Correspondent Shu Ping [6615 6097]: "Make Full Use of the Role of the State Farm and Land Reclamation System in Developing Tropical Areas"]

[Text] Simultaneous with the provincial state farm and land reclamation system's full use of torrid zone resources, of natural advantages provided by the southern semi-tropics, and of soil resources, with emphasis on development of rubber production, has been active readjustment of the industrial structure and vigorous expansion of the growing of tropical cash crops needed by both domestic and foreign markets, such as coffee, southern medicinal herbs, pepper, sugarcane, tropical fruits, spices, and large-leaf tea varieties. As of now, more than 130,000 staff members and workers on 38 state-owned farms throughout the system have reclaimed 1.49 million mu of land, including 970,000 mu for rubber, more than 160,000 mu for other tropical cash crops, more than 90,000 mu for grain, and more than 50,000 mu for forests. Good results have been obtained despite severe damage to rubber trees in 1985 from cold weather and powdery mildew disease, which delayed the tapping of rubber and occasioned a loss of more than 2,000 tons of latex during the initial period and the condemnation of more than 20,000 mu of rubber trees, plus the loss of more than 6 million mu of sugarcane due to freezing. The gross output value of industry and agriculture reached 287.41 million yuan, a net increase of more than 17 million yuan and profits of 40 million yuan more than in 1985. Figured in terms of constant 1980 prices, gross output value for a 5 year period averaged a more than 10 percent increase. This included a doubling of gross output value during the 5 year period by 12 farms, including Dongfeng Farm, and the Lincang Machinery Manufacturing and Repair Plant. Gross output value during the 5 year period quadrupled for six units at the Jiangcheng Farm.

A vast tropical and southern sub-tropical area exists in Yunnan Province containing abundant resources and very great advantages. Its active development would be an extremely important way in which to build up the border region, make the economy flourish, change backward conditions in mountain regions, and move fraternal nationalities in the torrid zone along the road to riches. Surveys show approximately 2.5 million mu in the province's torrid zone as capable of growing rubber. Personnel concerned have suggested unified planning for the development of 2 million mu of rubber

throughout the province during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, including 1.2 million mu operated by the state, 500,000 mu run by the civilian sector (the civilian sector currently grows more than 100,000 mu), and 300,000 mu under joint state and collective management. In addition to rubber, coffee, sugarcane, southern medicinal herbs, fruit, and large-leaf tea varieties may be developed. The state farm and land reclamation system has already developed a farming industry on more than 1.27 million mu. Not much land remains once the roadway, housing, and water surface areas have been subtracted. Many places in the province can devote major efforts, however, to the development of southern semi-tropical crops. The natural environment in tropical areas is relatively complex, and the growing of tropical crops is also a new venture. Development, use, control, and protection must be given full consideration in developing the country's land for use. They are part of an indivisible whole. Protection is for the sake of development for use, and development for use must be concerned about protection. Consequently, centralized and rational planning must be applied so that use, control, and protection are unified, thereby gaining unified economic, ecological, and social benefits. The province's state farm and land reclamation system possesses abundant technical forces and administrative and managerial strength. In the development of tropical and southern semi-tropical resources throughout the province, serious attention must be given to the role of the state farm and land reclamation system, which seemingly can provide services in several areas as follows: First is crop zoning and planning for tropical area development, as well as zoning work for the growing of rubber on small plots, for which design departments in the state farm and land reclamation system can provide consultation and services. Second, the provincial tropical crops research institute and the tropical crops technical promotion stations at various farms can provide technical guidance on the farming of various tropical and southern semi-tropical crops. Third is to make available administrative and managerial experience. Fourth, the provincial tropical crops school and the provincial tropical crops research institute can take responsibility for the training of medium level tropical crops scientific and technical personnel and staff members. Fifth, the state farm and land reclamation system can provide fine varieties of rubber and other tropical crops for planting.

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ZHEJIANG

PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION OF PORK ON RISE

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 31 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Chai Mabiao [2693 7456 2871] and Yu Fuchang [0205 4395 9480]: "Results Apparent Following 1 Year Liberalization of Hog Prices. All-Around Resurgence in Numbers of Hogs in Inventory; Marked Increase in Pork Consumption"]

[Text] A recent survey shows an all-around resurgence in the number of hogs in inventory in Zhejiang Province, a marked increase in pork consumption, and plentiful supplies of pork in markets. Liberalization of prices paid for live hogs has paid off.

Live hog purchase prices have been liberalized in the province for nearly 1 year, and according to extrapolations made from a post-lunar New Year survey of 240,000 peasant households, the number of hogs in inventory throughout the province has reached 12.2 million, 10 percent more than during the same period in 1985. The survey showed a 5.9 percent increase over 1985 in the number of rural households raising hogs, the average number of hogs raised per household having risen from 1.8 head in 1985 to 1.95 head in 1986. Total number of hogs in inventory, numbers of boars, sows, shoats, and porkers in inventory have increased over 1985 by 10.8, 31.2, 20.5, and 6.5 percent respectively. Today, the province's more than 60 counties and municipalities show varying degrees of increase over the same period in 1985 in the numbers of hogs in inventory. Increase in production has spurred consumption. In 1985, consumption of pork by town and city residents throughout the province was more than 1.2 billion jin, or 30.75 jin per capita, up 3 and 1/2 jin from 1985. As a result of the rather good basis for production, a larger number of mature hogs can be supplied to markets during the second quarter of the year. Mature hogs weighing 70 jin or more throughout the province currently number 3.76 million, a 430,000 net increase over the same period in 1985. Particularly noteworthy is that the number of mature hogs available for marketing in the short term is double the number for the same period in 1985.

The main reasons spurring expansion of hog production and increase in pork consumption in Zhejiang Province have been the abolition of assigned procurement, a liberalization of prices paid for hogs, and allowing free sales, free marketing, and the use of many channels with few links in making sales, which have spurred peasant enthusiasm for hog raising. At the same

time, leaders at all levels have devoted serious attention to production, circulation, and effective measures. Places in which industrial sideline occupations have developed more rapidly have experimented with "use of industry to assist livestock raising," "farming, industry, livestock raising, and business" as part of a totality, and "planning in industrial plants for the raising of hogs at home" to set up hog raising workshops. They have actively promoted evaluation systems for rural cadres' positions, have adopted measures to encourage rural hog raising, have made people feel more confident about raising hogs, and have used the traditional method of raising hogs in scattered rural households as a basis for providing support to households specializing in hog raising and the promotion of multi-level hog raising linking industrial plants and peasant households.

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